
SHANGHAI ARMY BAR TO PEACE

at least he will take a stand similar to both the northern and Cantonese governments, which have protested against the presence of British troops.

SENATE VOTES CRUISER FUND BUT PRESIDENT HAS FINAL SAY

10

BETTER COTTON FORECAST URGED

Advantages of United States System Emphasized at Congress in Cairo

By Wireless
CAIRO, Feb. 2.—Government crop forecasts and the need of emulating the United States system formed the main subject for discussion at the third business meeting of the international cotton congress.

F. A. Tomlinson, ex-president of the Manchester Cotton Association, informed the congress that it was notorious that the Egyptian Government's attempts to forecast the crop were, until last year, so far from actualities, that they are received with skepticism. Although last year they were somewhat better, no one in the trade, he said, took any notice of them, owing to lack of confidence. "There is much room for improvement," he continued. "In the first instance, we must be able to rely absolutely on the impartiality of all figures. Whether the crop tends to be large or small, we must be able to know for certain that the Govern-

ment figures convey nothing but the truth, and that they are in no way biased.

"Further, the date and hour on which the forecast is to be published must be prearranged. There must be no delays, such as have occurred quite recently where it seemed the Government was afraid of letting anyone know to what a large size the present crop would probably attain. One crop forecast per month is sufficient."

Though they have frequently occasion to find fault with the United States Department of Agriculture's forecast, Mr. Tomlinson continued, yet they must admit that the system was built upon right lines, and with a crop so much smaller than that of the United States, he felt Egypt's task was an easier one.

The speaker urged the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture to send a competent official to Washington, with a view to emulating as far as was compatible with Egyptian conditions the system in vogue in America.

Mr. Tomlinson believed the Government should compile and issue crop statements, in such a manner as to create confidence and spread nothing but the truth.

The congress contradicted the report that it has disapproved of the scheme for the introduction of rotation of crops, one of the alleged provisions being that cotton shall be grown only in one year out of three.

"Dizzy Arithmetic" Land Found Far Out Beyond the Milky Way

Distances of Star Systems So Great 18 Ciphers Are Needed to Express Them in Miles—Light Registered on Photographic Plates Started Million Years Ago

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis. (Special Correspondence)—The first average measurements of distances "out beyond the Milky Way," distances so great that 18 ciphers are required to express them in miles, have been established by Dr. Edwin Hubble of Mt. Wilson Observatory, who has just published his measurements in the Astrophysical Journal, edited here.

"Dizzy arithmetic," Dr. Edwin B. Frost, editor of the journal, called Dr. Hubble's computations, which deal with the size and brightness of nebulae which he finds are some 5,000,000,000,000,000 miles away from the earth. "This is a superlative penetration," was the estimate of Professor Frost, who is director of Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago and made the comment regarding averages.

"Dr. Hubble's work is the most comprehensive study ever attempted of nebulae not part of the stellar system," a statement from the University of Chicago added.

The California astronomer took more than 100 photographs of nebulae, all of them far beyond the limits of the Milky Way, itself so distant that its stars appear as a blur to the naked eye. Light which registered on the plates of the powerful instrument used by Dr. Hubble had traveled from these inconceivably remote star systems for nearly 1,000,000 years. And this, of course, at its usual magic speed equal to over seven times around the world in a second.

Dr. Hubble's measurements are held to give also a new conception

of the brightness of these systems lying beyond the solar and stellar systems. The brightness of these nebulae is estimated by the astronomer to be 200,000,000 times that of the sun.

Dr. Hubble's earlier demonstrations of the nature of nebulae are having effect on astronomical theory of the day, said Professor Frost. In a study of the nearer gaseous nebulae in the Milky Way, Dr. Hubble showed that some of them borrowed their light from the stars. This is upsetting to the theory that the misty masses of the Galaxy constitute the stuff from which stars are made, Professor Frost explained.

"Dr. Hubble's theory is being accepted faster than I thought it would be," he said. "The nebula has rather fallen from its mighty place."

O. L. MILLS CONFIRMED AS UNDERSECRETARY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (P)—The nomination of Ogden L. Mills (R.), Representative from New York, to be Undersecretary of the Treasury, has been confirmed by the Senate.

The nomination was sent to the Senate by the President and was called up out of order without reference to a committee, a courtesy usually extended only to former senators. Mr. Mills will resign immediately from the House of Representatives. His term would have expired on March 4.

AMERICAN PLANS TAKE SHAPE FOR EXPOSITION AT SEVILLE

Architects to Bid for United States Building, Which, After the Fair, Will Be Used as Consulate—Due to Open Next Year

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON—Competitive plans are shortly to be submitted by architects for the United States building to be erected at the International exposition at Seville, Spain, scheduled to open Oct. 12, 1928.

This exposition was projected as early as 1910, but before preparations could be completed the war intervened and it is only recently that the date has been definitely set. All of the South American republics and Portugal are to participate. The commission of the United States is composed of Thomas E. Campbell, former Governor of Arizona, commissioner-general; Miss Agnes Hoppeler of Philadelphia; Mrs. Helen Hall of Chicago; Judge Roderick N. Matson of Cheyenne, Wyo.; John F. O'Brien, former Secretary of State of New York, and George T. Cameron, editor and proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle. Mr. Campbell has offices in the Interior Department Building and is directing the selection of Government exhibits.

Building to Be Permanent
The United States Building, which is to serve after the exposition is over as a consulate, will house characteristic exhibits from each department of the Government. Representations of American industries and arts will be placed in the large exposition building. There will, however, be a temporary building attached to the permanent United States Army structure for motion pictures.

Two of the 2400 acres on the outskirts of Seville, bordering the river and beautifully planted with trees and shrubbery, have been assigned to the United States. Owing to the postponement of the opening of the exposition, the work of constructing the buildings and beautifying the grounds is in an advanced state.

Some permanent buildings, to be used later for a university, are completed. They are of brick, stone and tile of the style of architecture so long associated with that locality.

Seville a Fitting Site
"It is fitting," said Mr. Campbell, "that Seville should be selected as the site of an exposition in which American countries will form a part, for when Columbus sailed from the little port of Palos, a few miles distant, Seville was one of the largest and richest cities in the world. After America was discovered Seville was the sole port of Spain from which vessels were permitted to clear for America and the only port of entry for the returning galleons.

"The majority of the early settlers of Spanish-America, including Cuba,

Florida and California, were Andalusians, from the district about Seville. Magellan left for his first voyage around the world from Seville and it was there that the survivors returned."

In Seville is the library collected by the son of Christopher Columbus and here are valuable documents relating to the Spanish occupation of America, available to historians of all nationalities. Seville is notable as the home of Murillo and Velasquez and here many picturesque customs survive.

There is a practical reason for the participation of the United States in the exposition as well as one of sentiment. The mingling of prominent Spanish and Spanish-American business men in the American Pavilion will offer an opportunity for better acquaintance. Spain is appreciative of the acceptance of the United States to participate in this exposition.

An Artistic Setting
The Seville Exposition will differ from the recent British Exposition at Wembley, which was industrial rather than artistic. The Seville fair embodies the best of Spanish and Moorish architecture and decorative arts adapted to exposition purposes, and in a setting of floral beauty.

A historical building is planned with exhibits relating particularly to Spanish discoveries and exploration in both North and South America. Seville is so rich in history that the city is almost a historical museum in itself.

The largest building of the fair will

CHICAGO WOMAN OUT OF MAYORALTY RACE

Mrs. Gregg Finds Too Much "Practical Politics"

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Chicago's woman candidate for Mayor has taken her hat out of the ring. She tossed it in a week ago. Her experiences with "practical politics" since then have not been encouraging, but she thinks some day a woman may yet run and win in this city of 3,000,000.

It is related by Mrs. Johanna Gregg, who has been a member of the School Board for the last five years, that she was up bright and early on the day last week on which petitions for Mayor were to be filed. The first to file obtains first place on the ballot. She was the first there; indeed, so early, that a clerk told her it was not the right day, she declares. However, when places were assigned she found herself third on the ballot.

"The time is not ripe for a woman under present conditions," she commented. "I think, however, that some woman will some time take up where I have left off and that Chicago will have a woman mayor some day."

ATHLETES AS ACTORS
Roy H. Booth '27, pitcher of Harvard's variety team, and Howard Whitmore '29, star pitcher of last year's freshman team, will play the leading roles in the Pi Eta Club's farce, "Shoot the Works," it is announced. There are 25 in the cast.

SACASA WARNED BY WASHINGTON

Liberal Leader Is Advised United States Will Recognize Only Diaz

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (P)—As in the case of General Chamorro who overthrew the American-recognized Nicaraguan Government of President Solerzazo, the United States has served notice on Juan B. Sacasa, Liberal leader now opposing President Diaz, that he must not expect recognition from Washington even if he succeeds in the present war.

Until the legal elections next year in that country, the United States, Dr. Sacasa was informed, will continue to recognize Adolfo Diaz, the Conservative, as the constitutional head of Nicaragua.

Dr. T. S. Vaca, the Sacasa agent here, brought this latest development in the Nicaraguan situation to light in renewing Liberal protests against American action in landing naval forces in the country.

State department officials declined to comment at this time.

Dr. Vaca, who said the notification had been transmitted to Dr. Sacasa through his Foreign Minister by two American naval officers, vigorously defended the Liberal leader and asserted American diplomatic and military pressure against his chief had developed an atmosphere charged with "pessimistic forebodings."

Prospects of armed conflict between the Nicaraguan Liberals and American marines were growing "more certain," Dr. Vaca said, as the "stranglehold of Latimer's forces on the constitutional authorities headed by Dr. Sacasa becomes tighter every day."

He protested against a situation which he said had been brought about by the "relentless military power of an invader bent stubbornly

on imposing by force of arms its selfish dictates upon the people of a small country that it persists in calling a sovereign sister nation."

Denying reports of a Sacasa defeat at Rivas and Nandasima, Dr. Vaca concluded with a warning that if the "espousal of the Nicaraguan people to the cause of their national independence must be sealed in blood, let it be so, and may the outraged dignity of all Latin-America suffer the affront conscious of its true meaning."

CO-OPERATIVES SEEK ALLIANCE WITH LABOR

LONDON, Feb. 2 (P)—The Co-operative Party, hitherto an independent political body with a membership of about 5,000,000, has adopted resolutions "marking the first definite step toward alliance with the Labor Party headed by the former Premier Ramsay MacDonald. The alliance will be subject to guarantees under which the Co-operatives will retain their separate identity.

The Co-operative organization is a wealthy body and its alliance would greatly strengthen the Labor Party, with which its members have previously had much sympathy. Many Co-operatives already vote the Labor ticket.

INFORMATION SOUGHT ON MAINE PUBLICITY

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 2 (P)—A formal letter requesting the House and Senate chairmen of the publicity committee of the Legislature to notify Maj.-Gen. Mark L. Hersey, U. S. A., retired, executive director of the State of Maine Associates, to appear at the meeting of the committee Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, was read in the Senate yesterday by Senator Spear of Cumberland. Senator Spear's letter states that the presence of General Hersey is desired to discuss and get information regarding State of Maine publicity matters.

NEW YORK DRYS OUTLINE PLANS

Will Press for Enactment of Four State Enforcement Laws This Year

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2 (Special).—Orville S. Poland, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, has just outlined the program of the dry forces in the Legislature for providing real state enforcement in New York. It consists of four bills.

The first is a state enforcement act, similar to the Mullan-Gage act, which was repealed in 1923 and has never been re-passed by both houses since. Its passage this year is not expected.

Next is the bill of Assemblyman Edmund B. Jenks (R.), of Broome, making the sale of poison intoxicants manslaughter if drinking proves fatal and a felony punishable by three years imprisonment or \$5000 fine, or both, if the drinker survives. The passage of this bill is regarded as doubtful.

The third measure, still to be introduced, would require the buyer of industrial alcohol to keep a record of his disposition of that alcohol and to whom it was sold if there is a resale. The fourth bill would require the licensing of all legitimate and lawful stills.

Two memorials to Congress supported by the wets were passed. One asks Congress to order the Treasury Department to halt the use of poisons as a denaturant for industrial alcohol. The other asks Congress to take consideration of the vote by which the referendum in favor of modification of the Volstead Act was passed in New York. These resolutions were passed by votes of 83 to 51 and 85 to 48 respectively.

MEETING THE TRIALS OF MONTHS AND MILES



THE STANDARD SEDAN BODY BY FISHER \$1025 E.O.B. LANSING

Day and night . . . month after month . . . not only when weather favors, but through sleet and slush and muck and mire . . . through blinding snow and bitter cold, icy stretches, jagged ruts, deep drifts . . . Oldsmobile speeds on and

on over the winding roads of the General Motors Proving Grounds . . . Proving the true value and full worth of each new feature and improvement . . . Meeting . . . surmounting . . . in advance . . . the trials of months and miles!

OLD MOTOR WORKS, Lansing, Mich. Please send me your illustrated booklet.


Name _____

Address _____

OLDSMOBILE

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

Now Comes THE WORLD'S GREATEST TIRE



Goodyear Triumphs Again!

with the new-type All-Weather Tread—especially designed for balloon tires

For the first time, you are now able to buy a balloon tire with a tread as clearly superior to any other tread as the Goodyear SUPERTWIST casing has proved itself superior to any other casing.

It is the new Goodyear balloon tire with the NEW-TYPE All-Weather Tread!

The first big advantage you will get from this new tread is traction—safe, sure-footed, skidless travel under all conditions.

The sharp-edged, diamond-shaped Goodyear blocks in the tread's center seize, grip and hang-on.

The second big advantage is long, slow, even tread wear, as opposed to the "cupping" and "pot holes" until now characteristic of wear in balloons.

This is accomplished by heavy circumferential ribs at the point of greatest bearing, and by a flatter tread profile giving broader road contact.

Goodyear tested this tread under the hardest kind of

service—picked it finally from eighty separate and individual designs as outranking them all.

Smooth and quiet-running, it will help you to safer, longer, more dependable balloon tire performance than you have heretofore been able to enjoy.

It complements perfectly the celebrated Goodyear cord fabric, SUPERTWIST, now used in all Goodyear tires.

The superiority of SUPERTWIST is in its greater elasticity. Under road shocks it stretches and recovers without breaking, like a rubber band. This flexibility is inherent in the structure of the SUPERTWIST cords themselves, and is not dependent upon latex, gum or filler of any kind.

The NEW-TYPE All-Weather balloon tread and the SUPERTWIST balloon casing represent the greatest tire combination yet offered to the public.

Once more, then, as so many times in the past, Goodyear now advances the tire best suited to the needs and conditions of motoring, and demonstrates again why more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

Available now at your Goodyear Dealer's—and backed up by a dealer service that is pledged "to provide facilities so that users will get all the inbuilt Goodyear value out."

GOODYEAR

Goodyear Means Good Wear

FORMER GOV. BAXTER WARNS MAINE ON WATER POWER ISSUE

Insull Interests Said to Be Attempting to Dominate Business Interest of State and Take Power Out Whenever They See Fit

PORTLAND, Me. Feb. 8 (AP)—A new and powerful interest, backed by the press of the State, with apparent affiliations in banking circles, entered Maine politics in an attempt to replace the Peroids and take the power of Maine away from its people, Percival P. Baxter, former Governor, charged in an address broadcast from here last night.

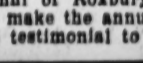
Affiliations Charged
Apparent affiliation with a chain of banks headed by a large local bank and with the three newspapers of Portland and a Waterville paper was charged by the speaker.

"If conditions were normal," he declared, "the newspapers would speak out and tell the people what is happening, but most of the leading newspapers seem to have been taken into the encampment and the others hesitate to take up the war."

gradually have bought up many of the interests," he said. "I am not desirous to take up the matter, unless it is absolutely necessary." In opening, Mr. Baxter declared that he was giving his address to keep a New Year's resolution to speak out openly and fearlessly on public matters for the benefit of the people. He said that he was not emphasizing that he "was seeking nothing, was not a candidate for any office, had nothing to sell, and was able to pay his own expenses."

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| <p>ROXBURY ALUMNI TO HONOR TEACHER</p> <p>Annual High School Reunion Planned for Tomorrow</p> | <p>GOVERNOR OPPOSES MINORITY PROJECTS</p> <p>Accepts Membership in Bos- ton Grain Exchange</p> |
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Alumnus of Roxbury High School
to make the annual reunion for
1937 a testimonial to Miss Edith A.



Organized minorities seeking State
support of particular projects inter-
fused with the reduction of State ex-
penditures to what they should be in
the interests of public economy. Gov-
ernor Fuller wrote the Boston
Grain and Flour Exchange, of which
he was elected an honorary member
last night. The letter, in which he
said there was not a chance of the
nautical training ship being abol-
ished, was read at the second annual
banquet attended by 500 at the Bos-
ton City Club.

Speakers included Albert K. Tap-
scott, president of the association.

Werner, Assistant Attorney-General; Gerrit Fort, vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; Charles Stewart, agent of the Cunard Steamship Company, and W. N. Howard, president of the Massachusetts Retail Grain Dealers' association. C. C. Lewis of the Buffalo Cere Exchange, and H. A. Rumsey of the Chicago Board of Trade brought greetings and William H. Chandler, manager of the transportation bureau of the Merchants' National Bank of New York, formerly in that position with the Chamber of Commerce here, was toastmaster.

The officers include: Mr. Tappet; Harry Hamilton first vice-president;

Parkhurst, who for years was first assistant head of the history department of the school, and who is soon to retire. It will take the form of a dinner to be given tomorrow in the main dining hall of the Chamber of Commerce building, and includes a book of testimonial letters and a substantial sum of money.

For 50 years Miss Parkhurst has taught in the Gloucester, Weymouth and Roxbury high schools. She was transferred here from the new Roxbury Memorial High School. Among her pupils were many who have become recognised successes and leaders in the service of country and community.

In the testimonial to members announcing the testimonial, the secretary of the committee, Thomas D. Ginn, said: "Few teachers have ever given themselves with such whole-souled devotion to their pupils. Their friends have ever brought such gifts of affection and loyalty. We who have

Edward H. Day, second vice-president of the W. B. Pass, secretary; Frank W. Wiles treasurer; Charles W. Boynton, Carl J. B. Currie, Paul T. Rothwell and Charles Varga directors.

"CONSCIENCE FUND"

INCREASED BY \$12

City Knows Not "Whence It Came, Nor Why"

Boston's "conscience fund," as city bookkeepers termise such contributions, received an addition yesterday, the second of the year 1937, amounting to \$12. Edward F. McAdams, assistant city treasurer, opened the envelope containing the bill for the money was sent this time to the City Treasurer. No explanations were given and no name was inclosed.

On Jan. 6, the sum of \$10 was received from the same source.

studied under her are immeasurably her debtors. "It would not be right if we should let this moment of retirement pass without some recognition of what these long years of life-giving service have meant to us."

Miss Parkhurst is a native of Gloucester and taught there from 1863 to 1868. From 1868 to 1870 she taught at Weymouth. Then she taught four years, coming to Boston in 1887. She has taken courses at Radcliffe, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is a graduate of the Teachers School of Science. Extra curricular activities of her life have included debating clubs, service clubs, different forms of war work and outings. She is a member of the

lector, the first such anonymous payment of the new year.

The amount of money received from year to year which is credited to the conscience fund varies. Last year, Rupert S. Carven reported the city treasury had received for the year the amount of \$460.50. In 1925, the city was the richer by \$478.04 from about 30 to 35 nameless citizens. In 1924, the conscience fund received \$125.70.

WAGE HEARING SCHEDULED

Hearing on a petition of the Brotherhood of Railroad and Steamship Clerks' Fight-backs, Express and Station Employees for an increase in pay of from 7 cents to 13 cents an hour will be resumed tomorrow morning before a Federal

Twentieth Century Club.

**UNIVERSITY CLUB
TO PLAY TERRIERS**

Tonight the New University Club sextet will play Boston University at the New Boston Arena and an innovation is to be tried by the teams playing under the Ontario Hockey Association rules.

Efforts to determine the best code of rules have been tried by the local colleges and those that prove best are expected to be universally adopted. The O. H. A. rules prohibit bodychecking among the forward lines and have a 40-foot area in which the defending team may pass forward or kick the puck.

Boston University has played some instilar hockey this season and

board of arbitration at the Federal Building. Two witnesses for the Boston & Maine Railroad testified yesterday together with petitioners witnesses.

PHI KAPPA ALPHA BANQUET

Phi Kappa Alpha law school fraternity at Northeastern University will hold its annual installation banquet at the Boston City Club, Thursday evening, Feb. 10. Among the speakers will be Dr. Everett A. Churchill, Northeastern vice-president and law school dean, and William B. Snow, assistant superintendent of Boston schools.

LOCAL—6

LINE TO CLOSE OPERATION

MILFORD, Mass., Feb. 2 (AP)—The

through it is taking on a large assignment in placing the street cars on the branch. The officers are only too glad to have the opportunity. The carriers have been ordered to be ready with one substitute, while the club carlet has unlimited substitutes. The club carlet is especially popular, and has great favor here in Boston and is the property of the Knickerbockers, who are the only club in Boston. A deal of satisfaction to Boston amateurs is being given by the new Milford branch of the Milford & Uxbridge Street Railway Company which is being put into history at 10:15 o'clock tonight. The service of public service, John Powers, the motor-man, who operated the first car over this branch, is to have the added distinction of operating the first car which will be run from Hopkinton to Milford.

CLUBS. Later some Canadian amateur swimmers with the University of Toronto swam at the City Club which is aiming to form a strong team to represent this country in the Olympics next year.

LYNN BUDGET FILED

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 2 (Special).—Exceeding by \$207,399 the budget of last year, the annual appropriations bill, amounting to \$4,758,399, was filed with the City Council at its

NEW BOSTON SHIP LINE

With the sailing of the steamer City of Pretoria, from Boston, Feb. 16, followed by the Marengo on March 13, a monthly service between Boston, Aberdeen and Hull, will be inaugurated by the New Boston Line. The vessels will proceed from Boston to New York to take additional cargo. They will also bring merchandise to Boston from Aber-

BOSTON STORES PLAN BRANCHES IN PELHAM HALL AT BROOKLINE

Traffic Congestion Considered Factor in Business Development of Suburban Section—Garage to Accommodate 250 Automobiles Is Near Apartment

Establishment by Boston stores of branch shops on the street floor of Pelham Hall, a new apartment building at Beacon and Pleasant streets, near Coolidge corner, Brookline, marks an important step in the movement to extend merchandising facilities to centers outside of Boston proper.

The work necessary to complete Pelham Hall, which has been somewhat delayed, is being pushed forward and will be finished for opening in March, according to James D. Henderson of Henderson & Ross, managers of the building. Mr. Henderson said that E. T. Blatterly has already made arrangements to open a shoe store in Pelham Hall, and that other merchants are considering similar extensions.

Exterior of Harvard Brick
The growing problem of traffic congestion in the shopping district of Boston and the accessibility of Coolidge corner are making this center particularly attractive for business development along this line," he said.

The building contains 142 apartments, varying from one to six rooms in size, and is eight stories high. The plans by Arthur H. Bowditch, architect, have evolved an exterior of Harvard brick with limestone trimmings. Ornamental iron balconies have been placed at intervals on the third story. Such modern conveniences as central refrigeration, cooking, mail chutes and disappearing beds have been included in the plans.

Central Kitchen Provided

A community kitchen will be provided for, allowing occupants of the building to prepare their own meals in the large kitchen or to order their meals and have them delivered at a special service door, which is connected with every apartment. Maid and valet service will also be provided. The central dining-room accommodates 200 persons.

A garage is also in connection with the apartment. It has a capacity for 250 automobiles. It is situated on Pleasant street, a short distance from Pelham Hall.

Final papers have been recorded whereby E. Schuchman, et al., trustees, sell to Victor Kaufman, et al., coming through Eben Dodge, the property at 33-37 Tremont street, consisting of 2825 square feet, together with two four-story buildings. The assessed valuation is as follows: Land \$268,800, buildings \$21,700; total \$290,500.

The entire property is under lease to Charles Spitz for a long term.

This is the first transfer of the property outside of the Hammond estate since 1880. The premises have been purchased for investment, and it is understood that the price paid was in excess of the assessed valuation. The sale was negotiated through William Pease O'Brien.

The W. H. Ballard Company reports that Clark Childs & Co., Holland Furnace Company, Morley

Attractive Type of Apartment Building in Brookline



Pelham Hall, Beacon and Pleasant streets, Coolidge corner, will be ready for occupancy in March. There are 142 apartments, and a number of stores are provided on street floor.

Button Company, and Hare & Chase, Inc., of Boston have leased space in the Statler Building.

The Security Real Estate Trust has conveyed to Elliott Henderson, who has conveyed to Viola D. Fuller, property at 50 Beacon street, corner of Spruce street. This property has been occupied by the D. C. Heath Co. and Allyn & Bacon, publishers, but for many years previous was occupied by the Puritan Club.

The lot contains 5565 square feet assessed for \$57,100 and the building is assessed for \$50,900. D. Bradley Rich and William C. Codman & Son were the brokers.

NEW PROPOSAL ON FARM RELIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

would require but little new economic machinery, and would not put production in individual commodities. In his opinion it has advantages over the McNary-Haugen plan in that it utilizes primarily agencies which already are in existence, relieves the conditions of surplus, and would accomplish the purpose of

NEW TELEPHONE SUM AUTHORIZED

Appropriation of \$1,425,814 Brings Total for Construction to \$9,008,097

The executive committee of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company authorized the expenditure of \$1,425,814 for new construction and improvements in plant necessary to meet the demand for service, at its appropriation meeting today, including previous authorizations, the total commitment of the company for

(the Richmond central office and \$492,000 for additional equipment in the Woburn central office. In other parts of Massachusetts the company plans to spend \$16,170 for underground and aerial cables in Adams, \$57,880 for underground and aerial cables in Greenfield, \$6724 for additional equipment in the North Adams central office, \$5055 for additional equipment on the Pittsfield central office switchboard, \$6971 for additional equipment on the Webster central office switchboard, \$88,810 for underground and aerial cables in Worcester, \$18,218 for underground and aerial cables and conduits in Danvers, \$4753 for additional equipment on the Framingham central office switchboard, \$15,725 for underground and aerial cables in Framingham, \$46,268 for underground and aerial cables in Haverhill, \$5289 for aerial cables and a joint ownership pole line in Hudson, and \$12,592 for underground and aerial cables in Peabody.

Authorizations for Maine include \$5501 for additional equipment in the Bangor central office and \$6648 for a joint ownership pole line in Wiscasset.

Plans for New Hampshire call for the expenditure of \$16,580 for aerial cables in Durham and \$3852 for toll equipment on the Dover central office switchboard in addition to routing work in many places.

In Vermont the approved estimates include \$7130 for an additional section on the Barre central office switchboard and \$3120 to replace exchange poles in Waterbury.

EAST BOSTON BRIDGE NEEDS ARE STRESSED

Commerce Chamber Favors Harriman Proposal

That an actual need exists for a bridge or tunnel connecting Boston and East Boston was emphasized today before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs by Claude L. Allen, counsel for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, speaking in behalf of the directors of that organization.

Mr. Allen told the committee that the chamber directors had made a very comprehensive study of the several bills now before the Legislature in connection with the proposed bridge or tunnel, and were of the opinion that the so-called Harriman bill comes the nearest to meeting the situation.

The chamber officials believe, he said, that the proposition should be financed by public funds and he did not anticipate that the chamber would object if the matter was referred to the mayors and city council of the immediate district for approval in preference to a referendum if it would advance the measure.

In opening the hearing it was explained that there are seven petitions before the Legislature bearing on the construction of some type of vehicular connection between Boston and East Boston to points along the North Shore.

Gen. Edward Logan, Van Ness Bates, representative William Hearn appeared before the committee to discuss their respective bills.

ASKS EXTENSION OF RENT LAWS

Chairman of Necessaries Board Shows the Need of Their Operation

Asserting that the great majority of tenants have not as yet been benefited in the way of lower rent, Charles H. Adams, chairman of the Commission on Necessaries of life, appeared before the legislative committee on Judiciary to urge that two of the emergency rent laws be made permanent and a third extended until May 1, 1928.

Mr. Adams was the only speaker in favor and no one was recorded in opposition. "Following the war, Massachusetts experienced a housing shortage," he said. "It resulted in many complaints being made to this commission in regard to rent increases, evictions and other housing troubles. As a result, a service and not a commodity it was found that the commission had no jurisdiction to investigate rental charges, but the General Court at the Special Sessions in 1919 directed that the commission study and investigate rental charges of property used for dwelling purposes."

Many Cases Adjusted
"In the absence of other governmental authority to deal with the housing situation, the commission has endeavored to amicably adjust rent and housing troubles. Because of its activity it is sometimes referred to as the Housing Commission."

"Rents have been increased from about 50 per cent to more than 100 per cent, the index of the commission showing an average increase of 68 per cent. There is no longer the competitive bidding up of rents by agents which was prevalent a few years ago. During 1925 the commission noticed a tendency among tenants of moderate-priced property to seek lower rents, even at a loss of some convenience."

"In the last few years exceedingly large rent increases have taken place in some property occupied by the poorer people, who now have less choice in obtaining a rent than a few years ago, because much of the rental property has been renovated and rented at a much higher rate."

Building Not Halted
"Neither the commission nor the temporary rent and housing laws enacted in Massachusetts have interfered with building operations. New construction of property that could be sold or rented for high prices has, of course, received the most attention. But there are many items in the cost of construction which, with the return of more stabilized conditions, can and will be reduced."

"There is also the question as to what extent overbuilding, at all, has taken place. Should there be a large surplus of housing for a considerable period, it will, of course, result in shrinking the value of high-cost unoccupied properties, until they reach a level where they can be rented. This 'hand-me-down' property has always provided part of the housing for the people of moderate means and the poorer people."

SMALLER JURY BILLS ARGUED

District Attorney Bushnell Urges Six Jurors in Misdemeanor Cases

Cut down the juries in misdemeanor cases—save money—and pay the judges the salaries they ought to get, were high lights of District Attorney Bushnell's arguments before the Committee on Constitutional Law in favor of his petition for a legislative amendment to the Constitution providing that the number of jurors in the trial of all misdemeanors cases tried by a jury shall be except when such cases are tried together with felony cases.

Later in the hearing, when asked by a member of the committee what he thought of having the General Court amend the Constitution to provide that a jury shall be a good idea and suggested that the State of Georgia was working under a similar arrangement today.

Speaking on that part of the Governor's address which relates to an arrangement whereby a verdict may be delivered by 11 of the 12 men, he said that he believed that such an amendment would mean the end of jury fixing and then hastened to add that he thought very few juries were fixed today—probably not more than one or two a year.

He chose the number mentioned in the Governor's address, as necessary to reach a verdict in preference to that proposed in a petition of Representative Roland D. Sawyer, who suggested that five-sixths of any jury in agreement should constitute a verdict, and then said that he was not in favor of any time limitations being put on juries as suggested in Mr. Sawyer's petition.

The four bills under consideration by the committee were all taken up at the same time and included two parts of the Governor's address, the petition of Mr. Sawyer and the petition of Mr. Bushnell.

Representative Sawyer was the first man to speak and confined his remarks to his own petition, dwelling for some time on the report of the National Crime Commission and finally advocating speed, punishment rather than acceptance of any action similar to the Baumes law in New York.

Ray Baldwin, secretary of the commission on the amendment of the law of the Boston Bar Association, declared his organization is in favor of the recommendation of the Governor that the agreement of 11 men constitutes a verdict.

Mr. Bushnell, the third proponent to speak, lauded the jury system that we have today and then named two outstanding defects: (1) the reluctance of the average American citizen to serve on the jury and (2) the expense of jury trials.

HAT WORKERS STRIKE

Demanding a five-day week of 40 hours and a 7 per cent increase in

wages, more than 300 members of Hat and Cap Makers' Union No. 7 from 21 shops here today entered their second day of the strike having voted to remain out until their demands are granted. The Hat and Cap Manufacturers' of Boston, on the other hand have voted unanimously to resist the demands of the union.

NEW COURSE READY FOR NORTHEASTERN

Advertising Campaigns to Be Subject

A practical course in advertising campaigns, to be conducted by a new faculty appointee, Herbert F. King, of Edmund S. Whittin, Inc., will be given in the School of Business Administration of Northeastern University, beginning Friday, Feb. 4.

In announcing the new course, which is believed to be an innovation in a business school curriculum, Dean Turner F. Garner explained that it would consist of a careful analysis of actual campaigns. Lectures will be supplemented by slides. Practice rather than theory will be the keynote of the course, which will last 16 weeks.

Faculty Member



HERBERT F. KING

MRS. COOLIDGE HELPS DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT

Vermont girls wishing to prepare themselves for teaching in rural schools and the state, are to receive help, if needed, from money raised by the Daughters of Vermont Club at a sale held at the Hotel Vendome. Squares of patchwork made by Mrs. Calvin Coolidge were a feature of the sale. These and others contributed by past presidents and honorary members of the club are to be made into a quilt and sold to the highest bidder.

Mrs. George B. J. Rogers and Mrs. Neal A. Moynahan were in charge of the sale. Miss Emma Ferris sold aprons, a candy table was in charge of Mrs. F. O. Shattuck. Mrs. Wilbur A. Reynolds presided at the jelly and jam table, and Mrs. J. E. Tinker was in charge of the cake table. Mrs. Edward H. Rugg of Waban is president.

TRAINMEN PROPOSE NEW FULL CREW BILL

Railroad trainmen and officials of the brotherhood appeared in fair number this morning to urge passage of a "full crew bill," similar to the one vetoed by Governor Foss in 1912.

Hearing was before the legislative committee on Railroads on the petition of Charles J. Mahoney, chairman of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Attorneys for the Boston & Maine, the New Haven road, and the Boston & Albany appeared in opposition. The bill stipulates what shall be a "full crew" on freight trains only.

Pattern of Modern Home Links Economy, Utility and Recreation

Cambridge Exposition Under Women Voters Covers Wide Field—Nursery School Plans and Clothing Budgeting Discussed—Musical Programs Given

Living costs, as applied in the homemaker's fields of schooling, refrigeration of foodstuffs, cleaning of textiles and the addition of gymnasium facilities to the pattern of the average home occupied the attention of the considerable attendance today at the Home-maker's Exposition current in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, under the auspices of the Cambridge League of Women Voters and the Cambridge Home Information Center.

In an attractive and efficiently arranged setting, devised by the Cambridge School of Domestic and Landscape Architecture, the exhibits of equipment variously installed by the Cambridge Gas Light Company, the Cambridge Electric Light Company and other public utility groups received practical exposition under the supervision of experts from those companies.

School Games and Toys
Miss Margery Slaughter of the Garland School of Home Making occupied an hour with a discussion of games and toys for children of an age to be most malleable material for the theories of individually developed play now so widely found in educational circles.

This morning the nursery school plan, successfully in operation at the Ruggles Street Nursery School and its companion venture, the Cambridge Nursery School, was discussed. The nursery school specializes in the preschool child and develops the individual along lines dictated by preferences found marked in the child.

Shifting Cycles of Styles
This afternoon advisers from Fiene's clothing information bureau provided that extremely necessary and interesting contribution to the symmetry of home-making practice, advice on the budgeting of clothes allowance and ways whereby such budgets may be made to cover the

SOUTH AMERICAN TONNAGE SOUGHT

Republics Line President Urges the Co-operation of New England Trade

Urging the co-operation of New England industries as the final step in the development of an extensive trade with east coast ports of South America, George Hawley, president of the C. H. Sprague & Sons Company, Inc., to which firm management of the American Republics Line was yesterday allocated by the United States Shipping Board, today outlined the results which can be accomplished in building up the Port of Boston through the award of the management of these vessels to the local shipping interests.

"Our battle is won," said Mr. Hawley. "This means of course the battle of the port. If New England industry will co-operate, can see where a lot of freight formerly moving through New York will enter at this port. Much of the New York cargoes is lighterage, whereas the Boston consignments are unloaded direct from the ship on railroad cars. Little handling means a saving in stevedoring costs as well as breakage and damage. Rates are practically the same from the Middle West to Boston as to New York."

Boston's Position Favorable
"Another important advantage," Mr. Hawley pointed out, "is Boston's geographical position in relation to other competing ports in the South American trade. Boston is appreciably nearer than New York through which port the American Republics Line was previously operated. It is but another step in the progress of this port, thanks to the maritime interests and our public officials whose efforts have been combined to figure in our victory."

One of the 12 vessels of the newly acquired line, the cargo steamer Commack, is due at quarantine late today from Buenos Aires, Bahia and Santos. While monthly sailing schedules have been arranged during the time which the Moore and McCormack Company, Inc., of New York operated the line, the schedule has experienced lapses of nearly two months between sailings from Boston. This is said to have been due to the fact that when New York export products have been plentiful the ships were employed in meeting the needs of the New York market. Other North Atlantic ports have been delayed.

12 Vessels Available

Boston will now, however, have these 12 vessels at their disposal and whenever cargoes cannot be obtained to fill the ships on their sailing date they will be sent to other North Atlantic ports to finish loading. Through this method South American consignments, exported through Boston, will be moved without delay while the vessel is assured of a full cargo by calling at other ports en route to South America.

The economy which the Boston firm will effect through this manner will be appreciably greater than when under the management of the New York firm since ships leaving Boston do not have to travel far out of their accustomed trade route to finish loading when local exports are low.

It is generally believed that through the local management of these 12 vessels the most direct trade route has been opened between South America and the New England industrial center. From Buenos Aires will be shipped the raw hides and wool to be manufactured in New England cities and exported to South America in the finished form. From Santos will come the large cocoa shipments, the bulk of which has heretofore been shipped through New York. Since New England is one of the largest candy manufacturing centers in the world, it is believed that direct shipment of this product is essential.

BOSTON CASH SURPLUS ANNOUNCED BY MAYOR

Mayor Nichols announced today that the city had a cash surplus of \$1,049,594.56 at the close of business for 1926, the second cash surplus since 1920 in Mayor Andrew J. Peters' administration.

The surplus consists of \$310,074.62 in the city accounts and \$739,519.94 in school accounts, the latter being maintained independently. This money, he said, may be used for appropriations in 1927 and help cut down the \$25,000,000 to be borrowed in anticipation of taxes.

COLBY PROFESSOR NAMED
WATERVILLE, Me., Feb. 2 (AP)—George Burrage Viles, Ph.D., of Lowell, Mass., has been elected professor of the German language and literature at Colby College. Dr. Viles is a graduate of Harvard University. He has taught in several colleges and universities, his last position being professor of modern languages at Rhode Island State College.

STATE DEPARTMENT MERGER IS FAVORED AND OPPOSED

Mr. Howard Says One Agriculture and Conservation Unit Would Halt Overlapping—Another Says Forestry Group Would Be Handicapped

The proposal of Governor Fuller to consolidate the State Department of Conservation with the Department of Agriculture was advocated today by Charles P. Howard, chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, and opposed principally by the Massachusetts Forestry Association in the hearing on the recommendation before the Legislative Committee on State Administration.

Mr. Howard said that there is much overlapping of activities between the two departments and that the work of both could be done more effectively and economically under one head.

In opposition, Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the forestry association, asserted that there would be a new part of the Department of Conservation would be seriously handicapped if placed under the Department of Agriculture. He denied that there is any duplication of major activities of the two departments except which can be rectified under present laws.

Mr. Reynolds' View
Departments of agriculture, Mr. Reynolds said, are established to serve the interest of the farmers, who are only a small portion of those interested in forestry. Consequently, he said, if the forestry division were under a commissioner of agriculture and the usual demand for economy becomes strong, the first activity to be curtailed will be forestry.

"Forestry," he declared, "is too important to be subordinated to any other interest."

He was followed by Herbert Parker of Lancaster, former Attorney-General, and other members of the forestry association urging retention of the separate department of conservation.

Mr. Howard assured the friends of conservation work that the Governor's recommendation is not in any sense an attack upon the department or any of its three divisions, forestry, fish and game, and animal husbandry. He declared himself to be strongly interested in reforestation and said he believes in the maintenance of forest if co-ordinated with the agricultural work.

Farmer Question Involved
He pointed out the similarity of many activities now carried on by the two departments. The division of animal husbandry in the Department of Agriculture deals with the same farm animals as does the division of animal industries in the Department of Conservation, he said, and added that he believes the dissatisfaction recently felt with the work of the latter division under a former director would have been obviated if it had been under the Department of Agriculture.

Springfield supported the position of Mr. Howard, and added that in his opinion the farmers of the State could be more readily interested in reforestation through the Department of Agriculture.

HONORS ARE WON BY GIRL RESERVES

The Girl Reserves of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association will hold their second Chevron Day on Saturday, Feb. 5 at the Blue Triangle at 11:30 o'clock. The day's program will open with an Inter Triangle Council, at which the officers of the junior clubs will read reports of their club activities. Luncheon will be served. Miss Katherine Dalton of Milton will be the hostess in charge.

Following luncheon Miss Collett, assistant educational director of the H. Stearns Company, will talk to the girls on "Foundation Stones for Joyous Living." Miss Collett will be introduced by Bertha Fundukian, the new president of the Inter Triangle Council. Chevron awards will then be made to girls having achieved 40 points of honor, according to the new standards for Girl Reserves. Mrs. Randolph Byers of the volunteer committee for Girl Reserves will present the prize cup to the club having made the greatest progress toward Girl Reserve ideals.

DR. THOMAS TO CONFER WITH PROF. ZIMMERN

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 2 (Special)—Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, State Commissioner of Education, and president of the World Federation of Education Associations, has gone to New York City where he will meet and confer with Prof. Alfred Zimmern of Paris, one of the most influential educators in Europe.

Professor Zimmern, who was formerly a member of the faculty of Oxford University, is assistant director of the Institute of Intellectual Education of the League of Nations. He is very desirous of having the League represented educationally in the World Federation of Education Associations and will confer on this matter with Dr. Thomas.

CHAMBER TO WELCOME MANY NEW MEMBERS

Welcoming new members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce who joined that organization during the recent New England Chamber of Commerce week, the membership committee of the chamber has arranged a buffet luncheon and entertainment beginning at 12:30 o'clock tomorrow on the second floor of the chamber where the recent Y. M. C. A. campaign was conducted.

The affair will be under direction of Edwin C. Johnson, vice-president of the chamber, and Andrew J. Peters,

the McNary-Haugen bill, now before Congress, in that it would tend to the Government into business, particularly a business of such hazards as buying corn, cotton and wheat.

Personnel of Board

As to the personnel and set-up of the farm board, Dr. Gilbert proposes that it should have 25 members, though the number could be changed. He would have the board large enough to be representative of all phases of agriculture and all parts of the country. The members would be appointed by the President without nominations, and the positions would be, so far as possible, non-political and non-sectional. The members would be, with few exceptions, actual farmers or farm leaders. The only salaries would be paid to the chairman, at perhaps \$12,000 a year, a secretary, \$10,000 a year, and a small staff. Members would be paid for each meeting day attended and for traveling expenses.

In this way the cost of the Gilbert plan would be extremely small in comparison with the outlay which it is proposed to invest and expend on the McNary-Haugen marketing corporation plan. Expenses of the farm board would not be more than \$75,000 a year, Dr. Gilbert says, whereas the McNary-Haugen bill calls for a \$250,000,000 appropriation.

Dr. Gilbert believes the proposal of a fixed price or assured profit for any commodity through a governmental agency would inevitably result in abuses. He says that agricultural production in the United States can be expanded almost indefinitely and that the experience with fixed prices for wheat during the war illustrated this. It also illustrated, he says, that high crop prices will be followed by inflation of land values—which call for still higher prices, and so on with the cycle.

What Manufacturers Do

In contrast, he pointed to the methods by which the manufacturers study the market and measure their production carefully to make the supply fit the demand. It is only as this is done that the fairest and the most profitable production is carried on by hundreds of thousands of farm factories which yet are uncorrelated. Dr. Gilbert believes that the best solution of the farm relief question will be to enable these many thousands of producers to co-ordinate their production to fit the actual demand.

In outlining his plan to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Gilbert commented that he feels it is incumbent upon one who criticizes the McNary-Haugen plan to submit something workable in its place, since farm relief undeniably is a problem which ought to be solved and which deserves the attention of the eastern industrialist as well as the western agriculturist until it is solved.

Dr. Gilbert presented his plan recently before the Industrial Conference Board of the United States, a business research body sponsored by the United States Chamber of Commerce and the American Bankers' Association.

CLUB WOMEN RECEIVE LAND GIFT FOR FOREST

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 2 (Special)—The women's clubs of the fourteenth and fifteenth Massachusetts districts have met with signal encouragement in their efforts to buy and develop a state forest. Horace A. Moses, paper manufacturer, having given 33 acres of land on his estate in the town of Russell for that purpose, the club members not only ranged a buffet luncheon and entertainment beginning at 12:30 o'clock tomorrow on the second floor of the chamber where the recent Y. M. C. A. campaign was conducted.

The affair will be under direction of Edwin C. Johnson, vice-president of the chamber, and Andrew J. Peters,

plant expenditures this year is \$9,008,097.

Of the amount authorized today \$736,102 is the estimated total cost of hundreds of routine additions to plant and equipment of the company's territory during February.

Appropriations for Greater Boston include \$9713 for additional equipment on the Braintree central office switchboard, \$14,850 for additional aerial cables in Charlestown, \$28,427 for additional equipment on the Congress central office switchboard, \$9550 for additional equipment on the Haymarket central office switchboard, \$54,250 for underground and aerial cables and conduits in Lexington, \$18,337 for additional equipment in the Liberty and Hancock central offices, \$54,560 for aerial and underground cables connected with

New Attributes of Log Cabins Revealed at Sportsmen's Show

Visitors to Exposition Learn How to Erect Warm, Comfortable, Water-and-Porcupine-Proof Dwellings—Canadian Guides Tell of North Woods

Thousands of people, many hundreds of them children, continue to pour into Mechanics Building where the Sportsmen's Show is being held through this week.

Highlighting the array of exhibits elaborating the many phases of life in the out-of-doors, investigators of building log cabins and sailboats for themselves, discuss with native guides the legends and practices of the north woods and learn from such inspired tutors as Jack McNeil of Kingsville, Ont., the privileges and satisfactions derived from systematic conservation and protection of birds and small animals.

The log cabin exhibits, notably those from the New Brunswick Club and Cabin Company of Bangor, Me., are not only unusual but strictly in keeping with the New England tradition of outdoor camping. The log cabin is essentially an American institution. Our forefathers lived in log cabins because they were easily put up and were in Indian phraseology "plenty good," a description much more appropriate today.

The cabins shown at the exhibition are built of cedar logs, planed on one side, closely fitted, and put together with splines, said to be a comparatively new way of building log cabins. This means of building makes the cabins not only waterproof, warm and comfortable but, when they are treated with a heavy coating of creosote, baffles the less useful efforts of porcupines and other small animals that roam the woods at night. The public is learning at the exposition that log cabins may be economically built and quickly erected.

From "Ernie Pool," as he is known all over the United States and Canada as an exponent of the old order of northern guide, the public is having opportunity to learn the playground attributes of the region from Thunder Bay to the Province of Quebec boundary and from the Timagami Forest Reserve north to Hudson Bay—a territory covering thousands of square miles—over which this man, who knows his North as few do, once presided as chief ranger for the Ontario Government.

Distances are not great to the men of the north country and to start out with dogs and sleigh, rifle and snowshoes for a 200-mile jaunt means little more than a mild sail to the park world in an urban neighborhood. Tales of men who travel alone without seeing another white man for a fortnight at a time are being told and the glories to be found in the byways that are marked by trails and rivers, where a man's companions are moose and deer and caribou and a great coverlet of glittering stars in the sky by night.

Nor is Cape Cod forgotten in the varied pattern of the show, and cat boats and the like have their share in the sections devoted to such craft and so closely allied to the boats taking part in the competition of model

yachts for boys and girls up to 16 years of age and for their elders who annually sail model boats in the various competitive meets.

New Brunswick Guides

Serve a "Regular Dinner"
New Brunswick guides in Boston for the Sportsmen's Show enthusiastically reverted to a bit of their own, characteristic outdoor life and served a typical northern meal at the Copley Square Hotel.

It was a lunch for which the hotel provided only the setting and service because the guides had fetched them from New Brunswick, the other men, they spread it before their guests, executive officers of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, members of the Canadian Club of Boston, representatives of the municipal government and of various transportation companies and newspaper men, such a mid-day meal as those who enjoy who go out into the great wooded spaces of New Brunswick with native guides.

NOT CHEAP, BUT GOOD, HOMES HELP EASE HOUSING PROBLEM

Motto of New York Corporation Results in Sunnyside, on Long Island, Being a District Nice to Live in and at Nominal Cost

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Not how cheap, but how good, is the motto of the City Housing Corporation of New York, in its home-building program of helping to solve the cost-of-living problem for thousands of the city's wage earners.

The company has established a small city on Long Island where hundreds of houses have been erected with an objective of comfort, convenience, and wholesomeness of surroundings for those who occupy them.

This development is called Sunnyside. There is nothing elaborate about it. It contains no frills, but it is such a far cry from the crowded sections of Manhattan that it is beyond comparison. In sections of Manhattan the buildings occupy from 80 to 95 per cent of the lot, one finds in Sunnyside buildings occupying only 28 per cent of the lot. The rest is devoted to front and back yards, playgrounds, tennis courts, parks, and home gardens.

The project, while still in the experimental stage, has more than justified itself. John D. Rockefeller has invested \$150,000 in it. On its board of directors are Dr. Felix Adler, V. Everit Macy, Prof. Richard T. Ely, Robert E. Simon, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Alexander M. Bing (president) and William Sloane Coffin, and an advisory board equally active in philanthropic and social welfare movements.

The corporation has been established as a model which might be copied by any city in the world confronted with a housing problem. Its plan of operation, financing and development is open to anyone who applies for it. Experts in various lines, including economists, engineers, legal advisers, publicity men and architects have contributed their experience and knowledge to the development.

The company effected savings by buying its bricks by the shipload, its lumber by millions of feet, its plumbing and electrical supplies by tons. It arranged for deliveries to be spread over a period covering reasonable construction progress and thereby saved on storage of materials. Homes have been erected for about 650 families and equally as many more are under construction and will be ready for occupancy next year, including one, two and three-family houses, apartments and necessary buildings for recreational purposes.

Houses are sold on a down payment of 10 per cent of the purchase price and the balance at the rate of \$10.50 per room per month, which takes care of interest, amortization of mortgages, taxes, water rent, and playground maintenance. The owner makes his own repairs and provides his own fuel.

With a six-room house selling for \$3000, the purchaser makes an initial payment of \$300 and approximately \$63 per month. This runs until the loan is paid. Thus the property is within reach of a tremendous group of New York workers whose pay is moderate.

The company is now seeking new methods whereby the cost of construction may be reduced. That appears to be one of the main obstacles. Mr. Bing sees the "machine-made house" in terms of some method by which that expensive item, the "shell," may be cheapened without making it less permanent, less sound, less pleasant in appearance than it is now. What that method will be he is not yet prepared to say, but he hopes that research by the corporation may unfold it.

"Our practice in Sunnyside," he said, "is to build a brick shell, 'fur' it so as to keep the cold and dampness out and the heat in, lath it and give it three coats of plaster. If we could find some material, perhaps pre-cast concrete that would hold

within itself the necessary qualities these operations furnish, we could be able to make the shell much more cheaply and at the same time have the house just as comfortable. Several of the big foreign corporations are doing just that in an experimental way. We are watching these with the greatest interest, but unfortunately none of them has passed the experimental stage, so it is impossible to say what measure of success attends them.

"Some form of aerated concrete is attracting attention in almost every one of the European countries. Laboratory tests have brought engineers to the conclusion that in order to have concrete both water-proof and insulated, its air spaces must be small and well distributed. I understand that Sweden has developed a concrete of that type. Experiments are going to extravagant lengths. There is one engineer who is trying out a concrete mixture in which he uses puffed rice to provide the necessary air cells. If vegetables will do the trick we may hear of farmers raising crops for building purposes."

Robert E. Simon, one of the directors of the company, visualizes the Sunnyside project and others similar to it as outlets for a vast amount of the endowment funds now piling up in the various foundations. These foundations, such as the Carnegie, the Harkness and the Rockefeller, are said to have accumulations amounting to \$3,500,000,000, according to estimates made by Mr. Bing.

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Quarter box Oranges or Grapefruit \$2.50. Tangerines \$3.25, delivered, charges paid. Fruit is carefully selected from the Indian River grows and immediately cooled in the Des Plands lockers. Accompanying delicious glazed fruit—orange, grapefruit, tangerine, lime, and lemon—are packed inside the grapefruit. Mailed fresh from the hills.
S. L. MITCHELL, Mount Dora, Fla.

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Grapefruit
Des Plands' whole candied grapefruit, prepared by an inimitable recipe, will win you at the first taste of an such tropical flavor. The fruit is carefully selected from the Indian River grows and immediately cooled in the Des Plands lockers. Accompanying delicious glazed fruit—orange, grapefruit, tangerine, lime, and lemon—are packed inside the grapefruit. Mailed fresh from the hills.
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Bird Census Discloses Steady Trend Cityward

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—Birds find Seattle an attractive winter habitat, judged by the results of the annual winter bird census taken by the Seattle Audubon Society and just made public.

The members of this society distribute themselves through the zones of the city on a certain day in winter each year and take a census of all the kinds and numbers of wild birds. Then the combined lists are tabulated.

This year showed the total number of species discovered to have been 83 with 13,457 individuals. A comparison of the years from 1923 to 1927 shows a steady increase in the numbers of both species and individuals.

Built to Make Living Better



TYPE OF TWO-FAMILY HOUSE IN SUNNYSIDE
Most of the Dwellings Have Ample Space Surrounding Them. So That One May Have a Lawn to Mow, a Little Garden to Plant and a Place for the Children to Run and Play in the Grass.

able to say what measure of success attends them.

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whole candied
Grapefruit
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SENATE DELAYS QUOTA CHANGES

Suspends Application of the "National Origins" Immigration Provision

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate, acting upon the unanimous recommendation of the Senate Immigration Committee, has adopted a resolution postponing application of the national origins quota provision of the immigration laws until July 1, 1928.

This expedient, if approved by the House, would admit this year the same number of immigrants as for the last two years—164,867. Under the national origins quota only 153,541 would have been able to enter the United States.

Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, chairman of the committee, informed the Senate that the committee's action was a result of the immigration question was desired until next session, when it was anticipated that the entire subject would be reconsidered and a final decision reached with new legislation, if deemed advisable.

Senate leaders declared that they had assurances from House floor managers that their resolution would be accorded acceptance there. If the resolution is adopted by both houses the present law affecting immigration would continue in force until July 1, 1928.

By this expedient congressional leaders are dealing with the highly controversial issue of immigration restrictions at this session without promulgating new legislation which would be practically impossible in the short time remaining before the expiration of the session.

Mr. Johnson, in urging the acceptance of the resolution, informed the Senate that a majority of the Immigration Committee favored outright repeal of the national origin quota plan, but that a minority did not. This sharp dissension, as well as differences among Cabinet members, made it impossible, he declared, to deal comprehensively with the issue at this session and the temporary project was agreed upon.

While there was no objection to the resolution there was considerable debate on the issue of immigration restrictions. James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, denounced the national origin quota plan as unfair and illogical. He contended that it was based on "guesses."

David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, one of the sponsors of the system, defended it as the most impartial method possible. Mr. Reed of Missouri, when pressed for his views on a feasible system of immigration control, declared he was in favor of a system of boards or commissions in the country of the immigrants, to pass upon all desiring to come to the United States before they were given visas.

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New Mexico May Change Its Name to Coolidge

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—The Albuquerque Advertising Club has launched a movement to change the name of the State of New Mexico to Coolidge. A resolution endorsing a bill that had been prepared for presentation to the Legislature was adopted unanimously.

STORES ADVISED TO SPREAD OUT

Merchants' Council Is Told Branches Should Be Established

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Department stores and large specialty merchandisers would profit by establishing branches in outlying districts of American cities because they would receive an increasing patronage from shoppers who hesitate to enter the typical congested "down-town" business areas, said H. H. Maynard, professor of business organization at Ohio State University, in addressing the Interstate Merchants' Council.

This development, he added, has already taken place in one city. "There never was a time when there was a brighter outlook for retailers," Professor Maynard declared, "but they must be efficient."

R. D. Ross, traffic manager for the Chicago Steel Products Company and president of the Midwest Shippers' Advisory Board, told the retail merchants that "a prominent banker has estimated the improvement in railroad service in recent years represents a saving in interest charges on goods in transit alone of more than \$100,000,000 annually, and that America is saving at least \$1,000,000,000 annually as a result of the release of capital due to carrying lower inventories, a greater production without corresponding increase in facilities and consequent easier money conditions."

"The public has been disposed to give fair treatment to the railroads, and the public has reaped generous dividends from this policy," he continued. "There is now an almost complete absence of resistance between production and consumption."

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CHICAGO STUDIES TRADE MUSEUMS

Members of Park Board Will Visit Europe to Learn Methods Used There

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Preparing to construct a great industrial museum where America's industries may be seen in miniature under five acres of roof, four members of the South Park Board of Chicago are sailing for Europe to study the industrial museums of Munich and Vienna. The commissioners and their wives are guests of Julius Rosenwald who has given \$3,000,000 for the museum.

Although final plans for the permanent exposition await the return of the party, George T. Donoghue, superintendent of the board, sketched its general lines in an interview just before leaving. It is intended, he said, to show American industries at work, with wheels whirling, plating plunging and shuttles darting.

Convention Hall Provided
Here the student of tomorrow is to find opportunity to study a New England textile mill, a western silver mine, the mechanism of the telephone or the evolution of an American dwelling. In brief, the museum is intended to show the workings of all those industrial processes that arouse the curiosity of Young America and his parents.

Although the main floor of the old Fine Arts Building of the Chicago World's Fair, in which the museum is to be installed, covers more than five acres, the exhibits will probably require two floors and a basement, said Mr. Donoghue. Space on the main floor, however, must be given over in part to a convention hall, since the city's bond issue for \$5,000,000 for the restoration of the building was voted with this condition.

Exterior Will Be Unchanged
It may be found desirable also to make room for a sculpture hall in accordance with a plan launched by Lorado Taft, sculptor, thus linking the fine with the industrial arts, Mr. Donoghue said.

Assurance is given that the exterior of the museum will remain exactly as intended by those who advocated the restoration of the Fine Arts building as one of the United States' most notable achievements in architecture. The original working drawings of the architect, C. B. Atwood, are in possession of the South Park board and are to be followed faithfully for the exterior, officials stated.

Mr. Rosenwald, they explained, made no conditions other than that the money be used for an industrial museum.

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REACHING THE FARMS BY RADIO IS NEW GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY

Beginning as Recently as 1922, the Service Now Carries
News of Agriculture Department Into Homes
All Over Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON—Back in the "dark ages" of radio—no longer ago than 1922—a young official of the Kansas State Agricultural College had what he conceived as a bright idea, which has so far justified his estimation of it that it now daily affects 2,000,000 Americans. The young man was Samuel Pickard and he carried the scheme to the president of his college, W. M. Jardine.

The latter thumped the top of his desk when he heard it. "Sam," he said, "that's the best thing you've thought of since my inauguration!" Today, Mr. Jardine is Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Pickard is head of the department's radio service, and from the 1922 innovation has come the department's "hook up" with myriad farm homes from Atlantic to the Pacific, from sunrise to sunset, 2,000,000 farmers and the number still growing.

For the past 100 years or so the Department of Agriculture has been seeking means of getting the results of investigations at what are probably the finest research laboratories, experiment stations and the like in the world, presented to the farmer. Now almost overnight a means of communication has been discovered that puts the humblest farmer with a \$25 receiving set right inside the walls of the department's offices themselves. It is too soon to guess what the eventual result of this will be, but illuminating incidents give an idea of it. For instance the matter of Kanota oats.

Story of Kanota Oats
Kanota oats were developed at the Kansas Agricultural College and it was found that they yielded 5 to 10 bushels more to the acre. They did not require any more care, or any more fertilizer; they just went ahead on their own account and generously increased the yield.

But the trouble was to get the farmers to know about them. The college preached Kanota oats from every pulpit it had available, but progress even then seemed slow. Along came radio and gave the farmers of a half dozen states friendly, personal information on Kanota oats in a matter-of-fact, understandable way, and the next day the whole country was woken up, as it seemed, having known about Kanota oats all their lives!

To go back for a minute to Sam Pickard in 1922 and the idea he laid before Mr. Jardine. It was simply to "harness up" radio, which came to the farm wagon. He would tell them about Kanota oats. He proposed what was then the revolutionary step of radiocasting college information, and to do this he got a \$300 appropriation, rigged a wire for the tie-up to the local radiocasting station (it was an old telephone wire he used) set up a little studio and "props," and then "went on" the ether in what was the first "Air University." Mr. Pickard whimsically calls that event the end of the "Dark Ages." In fact one might wonder whether, a century hence, the anniversary of such radio beginnings may not be coupled with what happened at Mainz, about 1455, when the Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed with movable type, went out to an unobtrusive world.

Reaches 2,000,000 Citizens
The radio bureau of the Agriculture Department now has an annual appropriation of \$15,000, and reaches some 2,000,000 Americans in their homes daily. The "contact cost" is obviously infinitesimal. Mr. Jardine was made head of the Agriculture Department by Mr. Coolidge, and a year later he brought Mr. Pickard to Washington. Six weeks later the United States radio farm programs began to circulate.

But with the best intentions and the finest farm information in the world, the material of the Department of Agriculture would be almost wasted—so far as the radio farm public and mass distribution are concerned—if the material were not presented in entertaining form. That is the tantalizing and at the same time the fascinating thing about the whole business. In preparing radio "copy," the material must be dramatized and colloquialized, and in a real sense the artist is called in to assist.

Today 100 stations put on the various farm programs and features which are written in the central Washington office by Mr. Pickard and his assistants, and mailed from there. The aggregate time the various services are on the air equals 100 hours in each 24. The Government does not do the actual radiocasting itself. Though this develop-

ment may come in time, the present system is to mail out the prepared "copy" to stations using it (which get it free) and the local radio announcers "put it on."

Mr. Pickard's task is to schedule programs, select the questions the farmer is asking, find the answers,

of Canadian cheese amounted to over \$1,000,000. The export of cream to the United States, he described as having an important bearing on butter and cheese production. The increase in such exports during 1926 was equal to 3,600,000 pounds of butter, or 7,000,000 pounds of cheese. Frank Hearn, secretary of the association reported that western Ontario produced 22,000,000 pounds of cheese in 1925 and 43,000,000 pounds of creamery butter, an increase of 11 per cent in the amount of cheese and 1 per cent in the amount of butter. Condensed, evaporated and powdered milk factories used 235,000,000 pounds of milk of the 235,000 boxes of cheese graded in 1925 in western Ontario, 94 per cent were first grade, an increase of 1.8 per cent over 1925.

Bringing It Home to the Farmer



Typical Scene in Farmer's Home Today, as Interpreted by Department of Agriculture. Once Each Week the Government Radiocasts All Over the Country Helpful Hints for the Ruralist.

and then make the matter interesting. One farm service deals with questions sent in by farmers to the Department, culled, stored, answered, written out in dialogue form and mailed back to the local announcers. "Aunt Sammy" is another famous service. She is the lady who chats to the farmer's wife and tells her the new pie recipes and latest information on home economics. She is a cheery lady, full of humor, of common sense, and always at grips with realities. Nothing highfaluting about Aunt Sammy. She is just folks. Like all the characters dramatized to put over the Government's air program, she is equally careful not to talk over people's heads and not to be too intimate.

The Department already receives 1000 letters a day through the various stations where its services are radiocast.

CANADIAN DAIRYING MAKES RAPID STRIDES

LONDON, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—The Canadian dairy farmer has made more progress in the past five years than in 20 years previously, according to J. A. Rudick, the Dominion's chief dairy commissioner, addressing the annual convention of the Western Ontario Dairywomen's Association. Last year the average premium on Canadian cheese in Great Britain was 68 cents per pound, which on the total output

BILL SEEKS TO HELP FARMERS OF MID-WEST

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 2 (Special)—A move to unite farmers in the middle west for self-help in working out their crop economic problems is seen in a bill in the South Dakota Legislature calling for formation of an organization of farmers from eight agricultural states, which would undertake to control the sale and production of the five major grain products of the region. Indorsed by the Governor of South Dakota, the plan calls for election of a state organization of three members, to co-operate with similar groups in the other states.

NOVA SCOTIA'S FISHING
HALIFAX, N. S. (Special Correspondence)—The fishing industry of Nova Scotia produced in 1926 the largest catch in the history of the Province, exceeding 1925 by 67,000,000 pounds. The figures for the two years were: 1925, 247,000,000 pounds; for 1926, 314,000,000. The latter was at a value of \$12,000,000.



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BRaille PRESS WORK EXPLAINED

Third Printing of Science
and Health for Use of
Blind Completed

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence)—The Universal Braille Press here has just completed the third printing in Braille of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, for the use of the blind, which is now being shipped

through rigid economies and efficient methods has been able to compete successfully with larger printing houses doing this type of work, although his Press is without endowment and the development of its mechanical equipment has been hampered by a lack of adequate financial backing.

The Press is publisher of the authorized King James version of the Holy Bible for the Braille Bible Society of Los Angeles, and, in addition, prints the Christian Science Bible Lessons in Braille, published monthly by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

These monthly issues of the Quarterly contain not only the citations which appear in the regular ink print edition of the Bible Lessons, but the references from the Bible and Science and Health printed in full. The reason for this, Mr. Atkinson explained, is to obviate the necessity of readers handling large volumes in studying the Lesson Sermons, which would be necessary if only the citations were given, since the Bible in Braille constitutes 16 volumes in the Old Testament and five in the New, and Science and Health numbers five volumes.

The Universal Braille Press is also publisher of the only secular Braille magazine issued on a commercial basis in the United States, and therefore the only advertising medium of this type for reaching the blind here. This monthly periodical, known as the Braille Mirror, first appeared last July, and has since maintained a subscription price of \$3 a year, though the cost of its publication is about twice that amount.

FULLER CENSUS REPORT SOUGHT

Historians Say They Need
More Material for Work

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—More complete census reports are needed by research historians in making important social studies, according to the Council of the American Historical Association. Lack of information in census reports, it says, has hindered close analysis of social elements which the historian requires.

A resolution asking Congress to broaden the scope of the census and to have census-takers given more information about family histories, has just been adopted by the council.

The association urges that the fifteenth census record the county and the State in which native Americans were born, and the name of the local government unit as well as the State or country in which foreigners were born. The resolution has been sent to the chairman of the Committee on Census of both houses of Congress and to the National Research Council.

"Such a study in the hands of competent men will have great significance in our intellectual life."

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OIL EXTRACTION GAIN FORECAST

Chemist of Mines Bureau
Says Old Sands Promise
Vast Supply Source

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—After a review of the whole motor fuel situation, A. J. Kraemer, associate petroleum chemist, United States Bureau of Mines, declares that unless the discovery of new fields terminates with unexpected suddenness, the decline in crude oil production will be gradual, when it comes, and methods of production of alternate products—shale oil, alcohol, "synthetic gasoline"—will probably be so far advanced that there will be no hardship in the transition.

In practically all oil fields the greater part of the oil is now left in the sands, under present extractive methods, Mr. Kraemer points out. In general only about one-seventh of the oil content of the sands is extracted by flowing and pumping. Improved methods of extraction, with further refinements which may be confidently expected, will extract another two-sevenths of the content of the sands. In other words, Mr. Kraemer says that twice as much oil can be extracted from old sands now considered "exhausted" as has already been taken from them. And when this is done there will still be left in the sands, he estimates, four times as much oil as has been taken from them to produce "exhaustion" at present. The bureau hopes that some of this residual oil may yet be taken out by methods not yet developed.

Regarding "synthetic gasoline," or oil produced by distilling coal, it is known that the German dye trust, now the largest single corporation in the Reich, is erecting an experimental plant in Merseburg with capacity previously reported at from 250,000 to 300,000 tons of oil annually. This process, however, is only experimental and nothing definite can be forecast concerning it. Improved refining methods have made it possible to break up petroleum into two fuels, gasoline for automobiles and fuel oils for locomotives and ships, with only slight competition between the two. According to an economic analysis

made by E. B. Swanson, United States Bureau of Mines, just issued, oil was first used to drive a locomotive in 1879 in the firebox of an eight-wheel engine, originally built to burn wood, on the Central Pacific Railroad (now part of the Southern Pacific) at Sacramento, Calif., using oil brought from the Atlantic coast.

NEGROES' PROGRESS IN NATION SHOWN

Methodists Urged to Aid in
Church Extension

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—Negro congregations of the Methodist Episcopal church may be expected to become self-supporting if the church at large places responsibility upon them as fast as their ability increases, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Bovard told the annual meeting of the Board of Education of this church here. Dr. Bovard is corresponding secretary of the board.

"We need to remind ourselves," he said, "of the astonishing success the Negroes have already achieved in material prosperity under adverse conditions."

The Negro must have better church buildings, better Sunday schools, better public schools and more trained preachers as well as teachers. I am certain that every possible sympathetic effort must be made to encourage initiative, self-reliance and generous support of their own work."

The Methodist Episcopal church's student loan fund has reached a total of more than \$3,000,000, Dr. Bovard stated. Thirty-five thousand persons have been assisted in the last 60 years in Methodist schools, he said.

TEXAS REGENTS CONFIRMED

AUSTIN, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—Will C. Hogg, Houston business man, and R. L. Batts, Austin attorney, have had their appointments to the University of Texas board of regents confirmed by the Senate. Both men are graduates of the state university. Judge Batts served at one time as Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

BETTER SYSTEM IN PARKS URGED

California Legislation Calls
for Commission With
Broad Powers

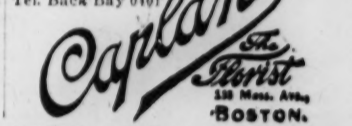
SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Reorganization of the park system of California is outlined in three bills which have been introduced in the State Legislature by the California State Parks Committee and a score of influential outdoor clubs and conservation groups.

The first bill establishes a central State park commission of five, without salary, with powers to appoint a salaried State park director and other employees. All parks, public camp grounds, monument, landmark and historical sites owned by the State would be under their jurisdiction. Power is assigned the commission to acquire park properties by purchase or condemnation and to make rules and regulations for the protection and administration of parks.

The second bill empowers this commission to make a survey to determine what lands are suitable and desirable for the ultimate development of a comprehensive, "balanced" State park system and appropriate \$25,000 for the purposes of the act.

Another bill provides for the issuance of "California State Park Bonds," to the amount of \$6,000,000, the proceeds to be used in acquiring State park properties in accordance with the recommendation of the State Park Commission, with the proviso that State funds be used for this purpose only when they are matched by an equal amount from private gift or other outside sources. "If enacted into law, this act would go before the voters in November, 1928."

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Wright Brothers' Air Pioneering Honored in New Aviation Field

5000-Acre Site Given by Dayton Citizens Will Accommodate Government Project Costing \$5,000,000—Experimental Work Is Its Chief Purpose

DAYTON, O. (Special Correspondence)—Within a stone's throw of old Sims Station, near Dayton, where America's air pioneers, Orville and Wilbur Wright, conducted many of their early experiments in aeronautics, the Federal Government's newest and most outstanding experimental aviation field is rapidly progressing. It is the new Wright Field, given to the Nation by Dayton citizens and named in honor of the inventors.

Over its expanse of 5000 acres, adjacent to Wilbur Wright Field, which is the Army Air Service's largest supply and repair activity, shortly will be maneuvering the latest aircraft models where, a quarter century ago, the now famous brothers strove patiently to find the way to a heavier-than-air machine that would fly.

On the outskirts of Wright Field, which lies east of Dayton, is Riverside, a hamlet, known as Harshmanville in the days when the Wrights came out from Dayton, where they ran a bicycle shop, to make their tests on the farm of Harshmanville was the forum of discussion of the so-called "mad pranks" of the brothers. Many were the heated controversies between Wright sympathizers and those who declared against their temerity in attempting to defy natural laws.

Recall Early Experiments
Residents of this village still recall the amusements with which they heard of the Wrights' success at Kitty Hawk, N. C., nor would they believe it until the inventors later tried out machines in the vicinity of Dayton.

Since those days Riverside has viewed with unceasing wonder progress made in aeronautics at its very doorstep, for when the United States entered the World War, the sight of airplanes was more common than usual with the establishment of the Wilbur Wright field as a training sta-

tion by the Government. And, almost immediately, McCook experimental field, near Dayton, was placed in use for developing aeronautics. Scenes of episodes in the progress of man's conquering the air, offered by men whose names will mark the records of time for their feats, McCook Field is witnessing its final triumphs today. Within a few months the historic field, constructed nine years ago, will be only a memory when the material division of the United States Air Service removes to its new home, Wright Field. The material division constitutes the engineering and all experimental departments of the service.

5000-Acre Landing Field
Expectations are that the new Wright Field will be ready for use by June 30, but that three or four years likely will be required to complete it, according to Capt. E. M. George, engineer, quartermaster corps, United States Army, in charge of all construction.

The cost probably will be in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000 and at present \$750,000 has been made available by Congress for preliminary work, construction of an administration building, laboratories, warehouses, a few hangars and the preparation of a 500-acre landing field. Exceptional care is being taken with the landing field, which is being graded, drained, tiled and sown with blue grass with the intention of making it one of the best in the United States.

The site was presented to the Government as a gift by Dayton citizens when it became apparent that the War Department was contemplating removing experimental aeronautical activities from McCook Field to some other part of the country. In a two-day canvass for funds to purchase the lands, citizens raised \$400,623, which was \$100,000 more than necessary. The latter sum will be used as a nucleus for a recognition of the services of the Wright brothers.

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

NOTWITHSTANDING his many duties as Lord Mayor of London, as well as his duties as a member of Parliament, Sir Rowland Blanes has undertaken the mastership of the Empress Lodge, No. 2581, an office he held 25 years ago, and will shortly enter upon his duties in the Guildhall Lodge, a lodge limited in membership to officials of the city corporation, and as master of the City of London National Guard Lodge, which was inaugurated during the period of the Great War. The triple office may sound strange to American Masonic ears, where the duties of lodge master are far more exacting than they are in England, but that is because English lodges seldom meet more than four or five times in each year and so the attendance at each lodge amount in the aggregate to fewer than they would in one American lodge. Sir Rowland Blanes has been an enthusiastic Mason from the day of his initiation and his promise to undertake these extra Masonic duties during the year of his majority is hailed with great satisfaction in the Masonic world.

Some question having been raised with regard to the action of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in connection with the Order of the Eastern Star, in the decision formulated in that Grand Lodge and since confirmed, some explanation perhaps is necessary. First, it may be said that the Order of the Eastern Star, as it exists in America and Scotland, is unknown in England. The organization in England known by that name is entirely separate and distinct from the American order, having entirely distinct aims—it might almost be said opposite aims. In Scotland, however, there appears to have been a rule that at the Star meetings it was necessary that a Master Mason should be present, and so Grand Lodge has ruled that Freemasons must cease any connection with the order, and thus emphasize the fact that there is no relation existing between the two societies.

Attention was first drawn to the matter by Sir Alfred Robbins in 1923 in his address on "Some Problems of Imitative Freemasonry," his inaugural address as Master of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge. He then pointed out that whenever any attempt had been made, directly or indirectly, to associate women with Freemasonry, Grand Lodge had always taken a strong line. In 1910 two members were expelled for associating with similar bodies, and in September, 1918, the Board of General Purposes, of which Sir Alfred is president, deemed it necessary "to caution brethren against inadvertently being led to violate their obligations by becoming members" of such societies or attending their meetings.

In 1922 the Grand Lodge of Ireland caused an addition to be made to its regulations dealing with any society that required Freemasonry as a qualification for membership, which may, perhaps, be quoted in extenso. It runs as follows:

"No member of any lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Ireland shall be a member of or attend any meeting of any body or society which requires Freemasonry as a basis of or qualification for membership, except of such bodies as are included in the calendar published annually by the authority of Grand Lodge. Members of lodges under the Grand Lodge of Ireland are forbidden to join or belong to clubs or other bodies purporting to be or calling themselves Masonic, unless such clubs or bodies have been sanctioned by the Grand Master or the Deputy Grand Master, or if in a Masonic province, by the Provincial Grand Master or his Deputy. Such sanction may at any time be withdrawn without notice."

With regard to the Order of the

Eastern Star, Sir Alfred Robbins was very explicit. In his remark he said: "The Order of the Eastern Star in America stands almost in a class by itself. It does not claim to be Masonic, but as it admits to its membership Masons as such and recognizes membership to the wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of 'Masons in good standing' association with it is forbidden to those under the jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of England."

In view of the fact that some years ago what practically amounts to an entente was formed between the three Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, the decision of the Grand Lodge of Scotland is not a matter of surprise to any English Freemason. The Grand Lodges do not interfere with the private affiliations of any member with any society where membership of the Masonic Order is not made a sine qua non, as witness the large Masonic membership of the Ancient Order of Druids and even of other societies. There is one important Druidical lodge in the city of London in which, I believe, every member is also a Freemason, but this is not by design. No candidate for initiation would be asked to produce proofs of his Masonic membership or even the question as to whether he were a Freemason or not. There is no bar or ban issued by Scotland against the Order of the Eastern Star, except that Freemasons may not join it while the regulation as to pre-Masonic membership exists.

It cannot be said that the work of women is discounted or not welcomed. Women are among the most active workers in the cause of Masonic benevolence, as witnesses the large number of lady stewards at every festival each year of the three Masonic institutions in England. Very recently, within the last six months, Sir Alfred Robbins himself paid a high tribute to the work done by women in America. Speaking at a meeting of a private lodge, he said: "I would take this opportunity of paying a high tribute to the cordiality and the wonderful kindness of many American ladies closely associated with Freemasonry, and most of them in some direct or indirect fashion with Freemasonry, who welcomed Lady Robbins and myself in the 10 American jurisdictions I was privileged to visit. They knew beforehand the position taken up by the Grand Lodge of England in regard to women and Freemasonry and not one of them from beginning to end of a most wonderful tour said a word either to my wife or myself to endeavor to make us converts to their cause. For their good works I sincerely admire them; and though I stand where I did concerning any possible association of women with the English craft, I shall never lose my feeling of admiration for those American ladies."

BUDGET IS FILED IN RHODE ISLAND

Appropriations Amounting to \$6,371,237 Sought

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2 (Special)—Warning that "paternalism and socialistic tendencies of government" constitute increased demands on public funds, Frederick S. Peck, finance commissioner, asking for appropriations of \$6,371,237 for the fiscal year, requested the defection of highway tax funds to meet an appropriation deficit of \$510,237. Mr. Peck, submitting his first budget under the new law, asks to have the gasoline tax yield applied to meet the deficit and to have the tax increased from 1 to 2 cents per gallon. "If the State is to continue to distribute so large a portion of its income to various forms of state aid and in promotion of activities

widely separated from purely governmental functions, a larger income must be provided by the taxpayer," according to the commission's report. The demands for greater appropriations for penal and charitable institutions, education and courts will work a deficit.

The total appropriations recommended by the commission show an increase of \$138,413.58 over last year. Receipts for the year are estimated to amount to \$6,355,500.18. While the apparent deficit would be only \$202,957.78, when receipts and expenditures for general purposes are considered, it will exceed \$500,000 with all projects taken into consideration, according to Mr. Peck. In the new appropriations measure an increase for the department of state police provides for the salaries of 10 new troopers.

FARM AID TAKES LEAD IN DEBATE

McNary-Haugen Measure in Better Position Due to South-West Bloc

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—For some years past, ever since the issue became a major controversy, Congress has brought its sessions to a close on the subject of farm relief legislation. This session promises to be no exception to this practice.

With four weeks of work remaining before adjournment on March 4, four leaders of both houses have cleared the legislative decks for consideration of the long-debated problem. In the House the question already has won the right of way, coming up on Thursday's calendar.

Maneuver for Position
In the Senate the task of placing it before the chamber is somewhat complicated by the demands for consideration by supporters of three other projects. These questions, Muscle Shoals, McCadden branch banking and the Lenroot milk importation bill, all have been before the Senate for several years and their sponsors are insistent that such action be taken on them.

The problem of determining what it should or should not consider, consumed practically the entire Monday's session. Leaders of the various issues argued and contested for the advantage of placing their project before the Senate. And after hours of talk, numerous ballots on points of order and objections to rulings of the chair, the question was still undetermined. The debate was closed in the midst of a filibuster speech by J. Thomas Heflin (R), Senator from Alabama, who has insisted that all matters be laid aside until some decision had been reached on the Muscle Shoals controversy.

While there is much dissension among leaders on the question of giving place to other issues, all are agreed that farm relief shall have a hearing. And because there is this attitude toward the agricultural interests, those who are opposing one or another of the other bills are using the farm aid project to prevent consideration of the measures they are against. It so happens that those who are in the van in the contest for farm relief are the opponents of the Muscle Shoals, branch banking and milk importation, and are determined that if possible they will effect their rejection by refusing them consideration at this session.

Farm Group in Control

Under the rules any measure which falls action before the expiration of a Congress automatically ceases to be before Congress and must again begin the legislative process at the next Congress if it desires to be considered. If the opposition to the pending measure on these issues leaves no doubt of their intention that they will not be considered until March 4, they will have achieved their ends just as effectively as if they had mustered sufficient votes to reject them on the floor.

It is certain, however, that regardless of the fate of the other issues, that of farm relief will receive serious and prolonged attention in the Senate, as well as in the House. The proposal to extend aid to agriculture, revolving about the veteran McNary-Haugen bill, is considered to have much enhanced chances of enactment at this session. Politics, particularly presidential, and the combination of southern farm interests with that of western, due to the collapse of the cotton market, are deemed as giving the McNary-Haugen bill advantages it has not previously had.

With many matters pressing for attention, particularly appropriation bills, the farm group, particularly in the Senate, holds the balance of power and is in a position to control the calendar of the Senate for the rest of the session.

LEATHER HEARING SCHEDULED
Scrap leather which is accumulated from New England shoe factories in large volume and shipped to Norfolk, Va., where it is ground up and mixed with other commodities for making fertilizer, is to be the subject of a public hearing before the New England Freight Association, South Station, Feb. 15, at 11 a. m. The Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, Maine Central, and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads, all involved in transporting this commodity to Norfolk, and propose to revise commodity description and carload minimum weight, which plan brought forth a request for a public hearing. Frank Van Ummersen, chairman of the association, will preside.

Mysore Farm, Happy Scotsman, Potatoes, Sheep and Serenity

And a View—Miles of Rolling Scrub Jungle Flooded With the Clear Sunlight of a South Indian Day

IT WAS one Sunday afternoon in October that three of us set out to visit the happy Scotsman.

P. A. S., with family estates in England and reminiscences of Cicerone, provided the car; K., in official control of Mysore Government horticulture, provided expert knowledge; and the writer, an eagerness for information.

Our destination lay some 14 miles along the Maghadi road. In the distance was Maghadi Hill, a rounded mass of rock, blue on the horizon, nearly 30 miles west of Bangalore, a shikari center, where tiger, bear, and panther find an ideal environment of wild jungle and rocky cave. The road thither passed first through the purlieus of the goods department of the railway station—dust and smells and countless sack-laden bullock carts, partly bound for the great woolen mills nearby, the entrance gates of which, we passed on our way to open country.

Scrub Jungle
The road rose and a magnificent panorama of Mysore scenery was unfolded. In every direction stretched rolling scrub jungle, needing but a little clearing and cultivation to become good fertile land. With water the chief requisite, at frequent intervals semi-artificial reservoirs or "tanks" could be seen. Storey piles diversified the undulations of the jungle. Maghadi itself, now becoming more clearly visible, is only one of the largest of these.

At about the fourteenth milestone a roughly made track leads off to the right. A turn in the track brought into view the country seat of our Mysore landowner, a two-storyed bungalow, of fair dimensions and solidly made, though somewhat out of repair. The situation was magnificent, commanding a view of the whole estate, from the high embankment of the tank down to the stream running between big trees on the east side. The north, hillless country, 1500 acres we were told, not nearly all of it yet cultivated.

With Clear Sunlight
The bungalow seemed to have no well-defined entrance, and going round from the small lawn adjoining the entrance drive we came into a yard, peopled thickly with pigeons of all sorts and sizes. "Just a hobby," said our host, "I like them." The fat staff of chickens (or, in such breed, which strutted solemnly among the fluttering pigeons had to earn their living. "You should see their eggs—what a contrast to the local breed."

Up a winding outside stair to the living room with a table spread with many Scotch "cakes" and a jam and marmalade accompaniment. A somewhat barn-like apartment with roughly tiled floor and boarded ceiling, with a litter of books and papers in corners, and a pigeon nesting its young on the top of a low bookcase, a piano and a gramophone on a corner table. And from the three wide open windows a glorious view—many an English country house would not boast a finer—flooded with the clear sunlight of a perfect South Indian day.

Sheep, and Potatoes
The talk turned largely on potatoes. "Why are they not a success in the Nilgiris?" Bad seed, bad climate, bad management. And except for good seed potatoes freight charges are ruinous. "So our host went in only for the best varieties, and showed with pride photographs of the yield of certain single tubers, some individual potatoes being a good six inches long."

We turned out to see for ourselves and in a locked "godown" were shown the precious spuds carefully buried in clean sand, to prevent attack by insects. On the walls were hung bundles of garlic, useful and valuable catch crop. Outside the godown we encountered some fine sheep, but were told that the idea of fattening them for special markets was not understood, and no higher price were paid for such animals. The difficulty of eliminating black sheep was touched upon. There was a good future for white woolled sheep. Meanwhile we had come to the new apple orchard, supplied with excellent cuttings by K. Apple growing had not been a success at first. "Why? Simply ignorance. I did not know how to plant them properly; put them straight into the ground, and all sorts of pests got at them before they had time to root."

All the plots where the apples were growing were well drained, and watered from a small pond fed from the tank. Good sized fish were visible in the pond, which we were told were afterwards transferred to the main tank, and grew to a size and flavor

which made them quite an attractive food.

No Idle Land

Near by the apple plot a few acres were being somewhat laboriously prepared by hand labor, the workers squatting down and breaking up individual clods by hand with wooden clubs. This practice was justified by the necessity for keeping labor employed at all times lest it should evaporate and not be on hand when really needed. For rapidly growing and into condition a Fordson tractor was employed.

Much of the land had been swamp, but careful drainage and manuring growing soil. Wherever possible, bumpy and uneven ground was employed to avoid waste of water. The pipe drains of earthenware were slightly tapered, perforated, and fitted easily one into the other. At the end of drains specially made

perforated earthenware cup-shaped stoppers were provided to prevent the entry of "rats and mice and such small deer" a very necessary precaution. No land was allowed to remain idle; as soon as one crop was off, another was put on, with always an addition of fresh manure.

Price an Ace
We gathered that the initial purchasing price of the jungle land was very moderate, something like 20 rupees per acre, but our host advised that at least 60 rupees per acre working capital would be needed.

For 1500 acres this is some \$2000. Of course, he said, it would only be spent gradually as more and more land was brought under cultivation, and so would constantly be recovering itself as it were. There had been no difficulty in himself and his sons working on the farm from early morning till noon, and again later in the day, and he was getting the laborers to speak Hindustani!

The happy Scotsman, he said, wore his title deservedly. He and his son and daughter were all pictures of health and well-being. We could imagine no better occupation for them than this of going out every morning into the glorious Indian sunshine, of seeing more and more of what was useless jungle converted into wealth-producing land.

RESTAURANT WORKERS' WAGES CRITICIZED BY MISS WILKINSON

Question of Tipping Ought to Be Thrashed Out by Some Authoritative Body, She Says at Conference to Discuss Wage Systems

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The wages of restaurant workers "where the customer, in addition to paying for food, is expected by tips to subsidize the employer's labor bill," were denounced by Miss Ellen Wilkinson at the opening session of a three-day international labor conference held today under the auspices of the League of Nations Union. "A moral battle," she continued, "goes on in the minds of women who use these restaurants. They know they ought, for a girl's sake, to leave the tip, but they cannot afford it with the high price of food. It is clear you have in this question of tipping a matter which might well be thrashed out by some authoritative body."

The object of the conference is a discussion of systems fixing minimum wages and methods of conciliation and arbitration. The speakers included besides Miss Wilkinson, R. H. Tawney, Mr. Wintlingham, Madame Luchette, and Dr. F. W. L. Dr. Margaret Wolf of Germany.

Peace in Industry
Sir William Beveridge, principal of the London School of Economics, in welcoming the delegates said that discussions of such questions as unemployment and the means of achieving peace in industry helped to promote a good understanding between nations. Industrial peace and co-operation, he said, are now generally recognized as essential for the right distribution of wealth as well as the highest possible production. The production per capita, and consequently the wealth per capita, had been going up rapidly in the early years of the present century. Since the war production had ceased to increase, and the problem was how to bring it up to the maximum.

He believed this could be brought about only as both Labor and Capital felt assured that they were getting a fair share.

Miss Constance Smith said that no country has gone so far as Great Britain in fixing minimum wages and in the organization of trade boards. Mr. Tawney described the trade board system as the most successful piece of social legislation in the past quarter of a century. The silent abandonment of the doctrine that wages should be fixed by free competition alone, he said, was perhaps the most striking example of the ability of Englishmen to swallow their favorite formula. The system had faced an abnormal boom and an abnormal depression, and numerous problems awaited solution.

J. S. Nicholson, assistant secretary of the Ministry of Labor, said that in a history of 16 years, 44 trade boards, covering 39 trades and 1,250,000 workers, had been established. At a recent 94 of every 100 workers who ought to be getting full minimum wages were receiving them, three were getting between 90 and 100 per cent, and three less than 90 per cent.

Trade Boards
J. J. Mallon, warden of Toynbee Hall, quoted figures showing the great improvement trade boards had effected, particularly in the wages of women workers. "One of the most important things trade unions have to do," declared Miss Wilkinson, "is to encourage independence among workers—especially women workers. It is bad industrially to have large numbers of women who have never been brought to understand their value as individual workers; who have been brought to regard themselves merely as cogs in a machine or as sheep herded by a foreman."

David Little, speaking as an employer, said he was glad that the trade board existed. It had made for better management in business, and had brought about better relations with labor.

Prof. F. Hall of the Co-operative Union attributed the success of the trade board to its work of conciliation, remarking that conciliation always seemed more attractive than arbitration.

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Sir William Marris Pays Tribute to Reclamation Work Done in India

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)

The Governor of the United Provinces recently paid a visit to the Salvation Army settlement for criminal tribes at Moradabad. He was received by the Commander of the Salvation Army in North India, and among those who took part in welcoming the Governor were members of the families of some of the criminal tribes, who bore remarkable testimony to the reformatory influence of the work the Salvation Army is doing among the tribes in the United Provinces.

The occasion was marked by the granting of certain exemptions from the restrictions imposed under the Criminal Tribes Act. Under the rules of the act it is made possible for members of the tribes, by their good conduct and industry, to earn an increasing measure of freedom. Of the total adult population of 700 in the Moradabad Settlement, nearly 300 have on this occasion been granted certain exemptions, not entailing complete freedom, but marking a very definite stage in reclamation. They are those who are allowed to work outside the confines of the Settlement, those who by good conduct show themselves worthy of trust, and those who show an absence of police convictions for a number of years.

Sir William Marris, the Governor, expressed pleasure at the great improvement that was evident in the settlement and its inmates since his previous visit. He mentioned that it cost the State Rs.2000 per man to punish the criminal tribes or to keep them out of mischief, whereas the same men in the Salvation Army

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Settlements cost only Rs. 15 per head annually. On behalf of the Government the Governor thanked the officers of the Salvation Army, who, by their self-denying labor, had done so much to raise and reform these trouble-some members of society.

The Government report on the administration of the criminal tribes in the Punjab during the year shows that out of 24 districts, where members of the criminal tribes are found in the Province, only seven indicated a perceptible increase in the crime committed by members of these tribes. Almost all districts report that the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act have had a very salutary effect in checking the criminal tendency.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, says the report, has successfully introduced supply and credit societies in this apparently unpromising field, and the prejudices of the wandering tribes against permanent settlement on agricultural land are now being overcome. The privilege of admission to these settlements is eagerly sought after.

NO DRINKING—JAIL EMPTY

HALIFAX, N. S. (Special)—Nova Scotia has a jail for sale. The town of Londonderry, near Truro, not having had an occupant for its local prison for 12 years, has decided to put the building on the market. This remarkable record of law enforcement and law-abiding citizenship is attributed by the prohibition advocates to the high record of sobriety which the present law obtains.

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THE CUT-GLASS SHOP

Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

TARIFF CHIEF ISSUE IN CHINA

Britain's Proposal for Autonomy Meets One of Principal Demands

By MARC T. GREENE

SHANGHAI (Special Correspondence)—The British statement of policy toward China, made public here today, has been received with mingled approval and disapproval. The Chinese leaders are much pleased, and that sentiment is reflected in the vernacular press. They interpret the statement as the expression of an intent on the part of the British Government to make all possible concessions in the matter of equal political and economic rights to China; and the disappointment incident upon the failure of the Extraterritoriality Commission to accomplish anything satisfactory to the Chinese people has been all but forgotten in the light of this extremely fair exposition of British policy.

On the other hand, the "die-hard" element whose cry is, and for years has been, uniformly "Intervention! Intervention!" is aroused to a considerable pitch of indignation. It can see nothing in the conciliatory tone of the statement but weakness and vacillation and a feeble attempt to compromise with all factions in China. Holding, as this element always does, that to the Oriental any yielding is but a sign of weakness and certain promptly to be imposed upon, it has been demanding what it terms an "aggressive" policy in China, and it constructs the position set forth in this statement as being entirely the contrary. This element is, therefore, greatly disappointed, and its journalistic mouthpieces are enunciating clamorous protests.

Statement Satisfactory

To the larger element of Europeans in China, the element which has ever been ready to meet the Chinese halfway in the matter of po-

REFUGEES RESPOND TO OBLIGATIONS

Many Greek Recipients Meet Payments on Loans

ATHENS (Special Correspondence)—A quarterly report made public by the Refugee Settlement Commission shows how the autonomous organization, under the League of Nations, has been devoted to the completion of the refugee settlements, both rural and urban.

The general lines of the report express satisfaction as to the responsiveness of many of the refugees, especially among the rural communities in meeting their obligations to the settlement commission. Out of the loans extended to the refugees a sum of \$2,000,000 has been repaid, and some have even paid back more than was required of them.

The Refugee Settlement Commission is entitled to let or sell to the refugees the houses it has constructed, and this it does at a very reasonable figure. The duration of payments was fixed at 15 years, at a rate of 8 per cent interest for amortization. A first installment of 2.50 to 10 per cent was demanded from the buyer. Single families who occupied whole houses manifested special zeal to meet these conditions, but later on their enthusiasm waned and the commission was unable to effect the collecting of the annuities. The dwellings occupied by several families could not be disposed of and it was decided to let them off in rooms, but here also the commission found obstacles in its efforts to collect the rents.

These refugees cannot be held responsible for these abnormal conditions. This undesirable condition is the result of a situation created by the events which led to the elimination of Hellenism from its secular abode in Asia Minor. The Greek Government has undertaken to indemnify the refugees for the properties they have lost in Turkey; and it is not unnatural that they should attach this indemnity to the payments which they are required to make to the Commission. The political instability of the country has also contributed considerably to the creation of this condition. The Refugee Settlement Commission hopes that the Greek Concentration Government just formed will be in a position to lend its assistance for the effectual solution of this question, which may favorably effect the completion of the projected complementary loan.

litical and economic concessions, the British statement of policy is on the whole satisfactory, inasmuch as it is regarded as "clearing the air" very effectively. England's readiness to agree to tariff autonomy the instant it is at all feasible is unmistakably set forth in the statement, and that is after all a more important matter to China than everything else combined. It has consistently been the plea of Chinese leaders that no people can be expected to maintain a stable government when the main source of revenue with which to conduct that government is in the hands of someone else; and it has likewise been their contention that, given that source of revenue, they would be able to establish the long-awaited stable government.

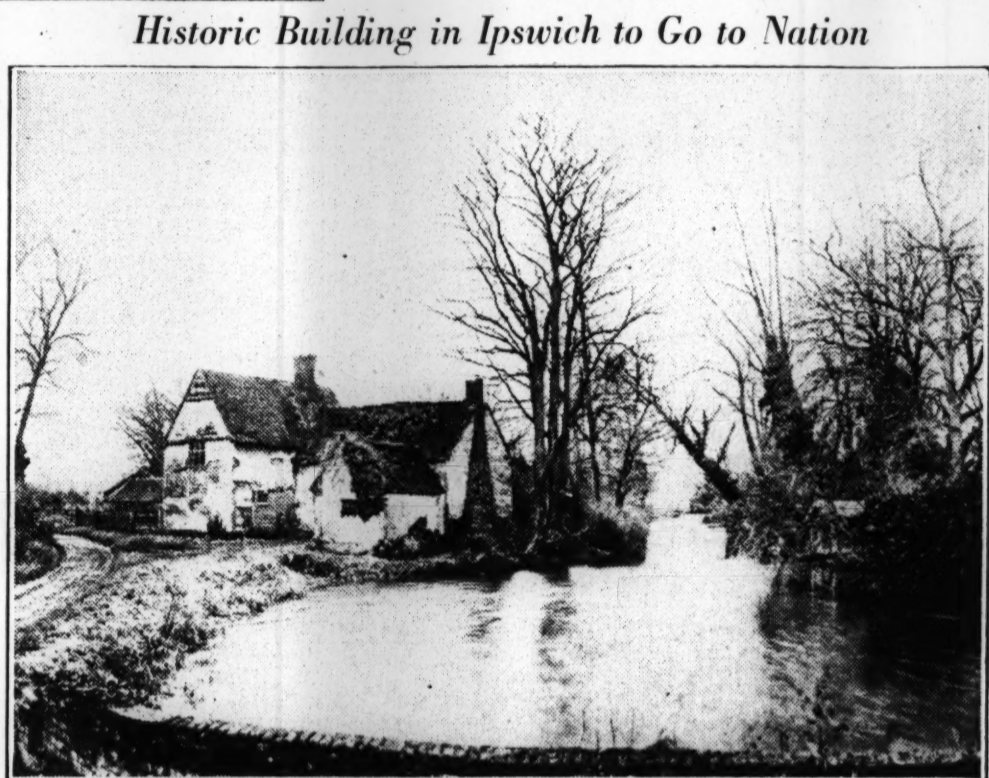
To the Northern militarists, headed by Chang Tso-lin, the British attitude is interpreted as foreshadowing a compromise with Canton, if not actual recognition; and great is

Willy Lott's Cottage Remains Exactly as in Constable's Time

Historic Building in Ipswich Is to Be Presented to the Nation—Gift Makes Great Impression

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—It is announced that T. R. Parkinson of Ipswich has acquired Willy Lott's cottage and Flatford Mill, immortalized by the art of the famous landscape painter John Constable, and that he intends to present these historic buildings to the nation. This generous gift coming after the failure of a scheme, mooted a couple of years ago, to acquire and endow the property for a national school of landscape study has made a great impression. It has



Cottage and Mill immortalized by the Great Landscape Painter, John Constable Has Been Acquired for the Purpose of Encouraging Landscape Painting in Great Britain.

not yet been decided whether the proposal to build a school will be proceeded with, but it is understood that Mr. Parkinson is willing to consider this or any other suggestions having for their object the development of landscape painting in Great Britain.

Willy Lott's cottage which is sadly in need of repairs is to be restored by Mr. Parkinson, and the large studio at the mill is to be thrown open for the use of artists. Willy Lott's cottage dates from about James I's reign. Locally it is used generally to be known as the Valley Farm after the name of Constable's famous picture.

Works of Famous Artists

Willy Lott was very proud of his association with the famous painter, John Constable. He used to show the writer a number of drawings and rough paintings on the walls of his

on the far side of a path through the churchyard. This bell cage is the only structure of its kind in the world, the villagers believe, and well worth seeing whether the boast is justified or not.

Each Bell Has Own Name

The bells themselves are most of them old, and each bears its own name. One of them which was founded in 1601 bears the inscription in Latin, "My name is Mary, for my tone I am known as the Rose of the World." The oldest bell was founded 1450. Its name is Gabriel. On festivals the bells are swung round by hand instead of merely being chimed by means of ropes as most church bells are. Seeing that Mary weighs 14½ cwt., Gabriel 12½ cwt., and the tenor bell, founded in 1727, no less than 25 cwt., it is no easy feat to swing those bells and stop them at the top of their swing ready for the next turn, when they have made a complete revolution. Still less easy is it to keep the regularity of the chime while so doing. But the bells have a far stronger note when swung than when merely chimed and the villagers are very proud of their unique method. In the days when the writer lived at East Bergholt a little faded notice fixed inside the bell-cage told how once 120 changes had been rung in the Bergholt way on such and such a date which the writer has forgotten.

Willy Lott's cottage and Flatford Mill are about a mile away from this old church and about a mile away on the other side is the main road from London to Ipswich. Those who turn aside to visit this quiet little village where much of the scenery still is the same as when Constable painted it 100 years ago and thereby brought a new school of painting into existence, will not go unrewarded.

TICKETS TO BE PRINTED IN 13 LANGUAGES

TOKYO (Special Correspondence)—Japan and western Europe will be linked by direct steamer and rail service on May 15, when through trains will start running between Fusan and Manchuria. Special weekly express trains will be inaugurated between Berlin and Vladivostok, Dairen and Fusan, via Harbin.

It is planned to extend this service from the British Channel to the Korean Channel and eventually to establish the French International Sleeping Car Company in Siberia to operate sleeping and dining cars. The Japanese Railway Ministry has announced that the printing of tickets for the 13 foreign countries taking part in the through traffic convention is proceeding rapidly.

NEW ZEALAND ENJOYS WEALTH

Value of State's Assets Estimated at £9,000,000 Over Its Debt

AUCKLAND (Special Correspondence)—It is well known to students of New Zealand economics that the average of wealth in New Zealand is very high. The population of the Dominion at the end of September last was 1,417,000, which is equalled or exceeded by many cities. The wealth of the country, however, is enormous. In the Year Book for 1927, which has just been published, the government statisticians give a detailed analysis of the public and private wealth.

The assets of the State and of local bodies he sets down as approximately £2,350,000. Of this total, railways account for £53,716,000, crown lands £31,552,000, and state forests £27,560,000. It is more difficult to estimate the private wealth. The statisticians put it at £774,500,000, making a grand total of £1,058,500,000. From this he deducts public and local body debt domiciled in the Dominion, and arrives at a final total of £920,000,000. The estimated private wealth per head of population is £553, and per head of persons 20 years and over £909. He points out, however, that the greater part of the increase in recent years has been due to inflation of values. Taking the 1909-13 wholesale prices as a basis, the 1925 averages are £326 and £536, compared with £242 and £402 in 1914.

The gross state debt on March 31 last was £238,855,000, of which more than £75,000,000 was for the Great War. A large proportion of the debt, however, is represented by productive works, such as railways, investments, such as advances to settlers, and money sunk in land purchases. The estimated value of the State's assets exceeds the total of gross debt by £9,000,000.

ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE BEING ASSEMBLED IN JAPAN

TOKYO (Special Correspondence)—With the recent arrival at the Kasumigaura naval airfield of Major-General Nobile and the four members of his commission, the 10,000 LETTER HEADS \$27.50

10,000 Envelopes to Match (65%) \$25.00
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work of assembling the dirigible N-3, purchased from Italy by Japan, is expected to proceed rapidly. According to Lieutenant-Commander Araki of the flying field, the metal parts of the big balloon have been received and the work of assembling them should be completed by the middle of March.

Trial flights will be continued until July. The armament and other equipment of the dirigible, with the exception of the radio apparatus, which is to be Italian, will be of Japanese manufacture. Lieutenant Terada, who is to command the N-3 when it is completed, is bringing the gas bag from Italy and is due this month.

ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU EXPANDS

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Paris bureau of The Associated Press, whose work has steadily been expanding, completed its removal to large quarters at 21 Rue Vivienne without a break in its lines of communication with the capitals of Europe and the United States.

Expansion of the French service and that of Eastern Europe, which is relayed through Paris to New York, required larger offices than those which the bureau had occupied many years.

GOVERNMENT AIDS BEDOUINS' FLOCKS

JERUSALEM, Feb. 2—A benevolent government is providing free modern locomotion to transport Bedouins' flocks from the southern plains where, owing to the prolonged drought despite the midwinter season there is no pasture, to the Jordan and Jezreel Valleys, special trains bringing thousands of sheep to Beisan, near the banks of the Jordan.

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TASMANIAN POLICE STUDYING MOTORING

HOBART, Tasmania (Special Correspondence)—The development of motor traffic in Tasmania and with it the coming of reckless drivers has brought about a new branch of instruction of the Tasmanian police department. This is the judging of distances and the speed of motor-cars, which has been undertaken by the traffic department. A record of the result of the tests is kept, so that should a policeman's skill be called into question at any time when giving evidence against offenders, the degree of his skill can be ascertained from practical tests.

Some of the men are becoming very proficient. On a recent occasion 12 tests were carried out at speeds between 13 and 44 miles. One constable obtained a percentage of 87, one point being deducted for each mile wrong. In the 12 tests his aggregate number of miles out was only 13. In three tests in succession he estimated the correct speeds of passing cars, namely, 34, 18 and 24 miles per hour. Other constables were 84 per cent correct, and the lowest score was 79 per cent.

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Sunset Stories

Excitement on Boston Common

SINCE the days when soldiers in red tunics were quartered on its pleasant pastures, Boston Common has known few such riots as that caused when Roger P. Scroggins, one of the most venerable squirrels in the world, and Mrs. Scroggins were forced to leave their ancestral home in Ulmus Campestris. To the eye of the innocent human bystander there was really no cause for alarm. For what had been the Scroggins roof-tree, was to men, merely a hole to be scraped out, coated with tarry tree paint and filled with cement. And it was.

To the real owners of the Common—the squirrels, the pigeons, the English sparrows and the Common underworld of rats and mice—the moving of the Scroggins caused more commotion than the firing of the cannon or the swoop of airplanes. Roger P. Scroggins, the squirrel who had been in the Parade of '65, so it was said; the squirrel who could remember when chestnuts came from trees and not from patented chestnut roasters; a squirrel who had gathered hickory nuts on Beacon Hill—a squirrel who—well, who was, in brief, Roger P. Scroggins!

Excitement ran, as it will, high. What made the whole thing so thrilling was the report of what Mr. Scroggins had said as he stood at his wife's side and watched the home of his youth and age gradually filling up with cement: "Eviction! I shall see my solicitor!"

To squirrel, or sparrow, or pigeon those mystic, noble words were as electric as a trolley wire. They

With the Libraries

Work With Irish Children

Dublin, Ireland. Special Correspondence. IN RATHMINES, one of the outlying suburbs of Dublin, a children's library was started a few years ago. It has grown and prospered, and there are now about 1,000 registered members, boys and girls aged from 5 to 14. The library is free, and open every afternoon. The children can read and prepare their "home lessons" for school there, a great boon to those who live in a crowded tenement house where one room has to serve as a whole family for all purposes, including study.

From September to March there are talks and readings every Tuesday evening and Saturday afternoon. The first "talk" last session was on "Libraries, and How to Use Them." Then came seven on "Central Figures of History," two of whom were concerning Washington and Lincoln. Other talks were on "Volcanoes, Earthquakes, and Icebergs," "Our Dumb Friends," "Some of Nature's Gifts in Our Own Country," "Lamb, Stevenson, Beatrix and Others." Both talks and readings were so well attended that this year it has been decided, for the first time, to have a series of "Nature Talks and Story Hours" once a week during the summer.

The librarian says that there is never any difficulty in discipline, the children valuing their privileges far too much to abuse them; and though some are very poor they are all clean and tidy. The older ones have begun not to be obliged to leave at 14, so this rule has now been relaxed. It is hoped that, in the near future, many other children's libraries will be opened both in town and country.

French Library in Vienna
Vienna, Austria.
The library of the French legation in Vienna, the only public foreign library of its kind in Vienna, is nearly three years old. It came into existence through the efforts of the French Ambassador to supply the small French colony with an accessible library and to enable the Viennese to follow the movement in French literature and science. The 3,000 books comprising the library are gifts of various publishing houses.

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lean library into which, indeed, Bavarian "Gemülichkeit" has crept in the practice of the service of afternoon tea there. And if the American population, permanent and floating, in Vienna is small compared with that of Paris, it is larger than the French population here. Further, an American library in Vienna would do more than serve Americans; it would enable the Viennese, studying English so avidly, to read the books which would give them a more accurate knowledge of Anglo-Saxon thought, history and literature which neither the private nor public purse of the city can purchase.

Museum Library

Berlin, Ger.
The German Museum in Munich, that extraordinary collection showing the historic development of all branches of technical and natural science, now has its own library. This was deemed necessary since in the opinion of the founders of the museum, the museum itself could only arouse the interest of the visitor, whereas the library could help him in his further studies. Thus the library was considered an essential part of the museum without which the latter could not fulfill its mission adequately. Owing to lack of funds, however, the library could not be established on the scale originally planned. Rather than wait until these funds had accumulated, Oskar von Miller, the director and one of the founders of the German Museum, chose an empty military barrack in the neighborhood of the museum as a temporary lodgings for the library. It now contains over 100,000 of the choicest books and some 640 periodicals on the subjects exhibited; 2,000 books and 600 periodicals filling the reading room. There is also a collection of all German and excerpts from the principal Swiss and French patent documents. It is planned eventually to increase the collection to 1,000,000 books and 2,000 periodicals on technical and natural science, and to include a collection of technical drawings such as does not exist anywhere else at present.

TENNESSEE "BLUE LAW" FACES REPEL EFFORT

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 2 (Special).—A bill to repeal the Tennessee "blue law" of 1893 passed the House, 58 to 28, after a vigorous debate. The old law prohibits the pursuit of any "customary avocation or business on Sunday, except works of charity or necessity."

A year ago this law was resorted to as a means to prevent filling in one of the vacant lots on Sunday. Various church groups, led by the Nashville Pastors' Association, strongly oppose repeal. A companion bill awaits action by the Senate.

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February 9

February 10

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The Newsie

Denver, Colo.

Special Correspondence

ALL day long two news vendors

had stayed at their posts de-

spite the icy winds. One was

a 14-year-old boy, the other an el-

derly woman. Suddenly the latter

half-sank to the pavement. The boy

rushed to her aid, helped her to

rise and led her to the City Hall

where she found warmth and com-

fort.

Returning to the cold corner, the

newsie gathered up her papers with

his and, although he had to work

late into the night, sold them all. On

his way home he brought both his

own profits and hers to the police

and instructed them to deliver all to

his needy rival.

Asked for his name, the boy re-

sponded, "My name?" he said, "Nothin' doin'."

You might give it to one of those police reporters and I'd get in the papers. I didn't do nothin' anyway."

The Way Out

St. Eden, Calif.

Special Correspondence

LEFT with six children, a woman

in this town recently faced

what seemed to be a hopeless

situation. But she expressed by her

neighbors provided a way out.

Her husband had, been running a

filling station combined with a lunch

counter, but the business was in bad

straits. Neighbors aware of the situation

decided to help. First a collection

was taken to pay off the urgent

debts. Then with lumber donated by

townspeople, several carpenters vol-

unteered to build her a small but

comfortable home. In addition rep-

resentatives of a large oil company

paid for the cost of the new home.

Immediately consented to extend credit

for gasoline and oil. As a result of

the kindness shown her, the woman

now has a home and also a good busi-

ness by which to support herself and

the children.

World Press

COAL GALORE

London (Ont.) Free Press: There

is coal in Alberta in undreamed

millions of tons. It is there so close to

the surface that pedestrians, walking

Alice Laurence

Interior Decorations

FABRICS: Curtains, Upholstery, Ac-

cessories, ANTIQUES, RUGS,

WALL PAPER.

Lamp Shades a Specialty.

720 Arlington Ave., Telephone 874

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

WARD'S

FRESH FRUITS AND

VEGETABLES DAILY

Delivered Free

JAMES H. WARD, Prop.

Tel. Orange 2977

300 Grove St., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

City Hall Delicatessen

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Many varieties of Crosse & Blackwell's

bottled goods—Jellies, Preserves,

Pickles, etc., nationally advertised in

The Christian Science Monitor.

LEBOEUF CO.

Established 1887

CLEANERS and DYERS

East Orange, N. J., 587 Main Street

Tel. Orange 3602

Montclair, N. J., 410 Bloomfield Ave.

Tel. Montclair 3379

J. J. KOTMECKER

FLORIST

Flowers and Plants for

All Occasions

25-27 Central Ave., Tel. Orange 1944

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

"Dollars Go Farther"

at these Dollar Days

February 9

February 10

Read The "Courier"

MUIR'S

East Orange

"The Department Shop of All Suburban Essex"

According to Old Eke O'Nomy

Dollars Go Farther

at these Dollar Days

February 9

February 10

Read The "Courier"

MUIR'S

East Orange

"The Department Shop of All Suburban Essex"

in the woods in certain districts, are called upon to kick from their pathway outcroppings which would amount even in a short ramble, to a good-sized grout. It is there in such a gettable form that farmers simply dig it up for family consumption, while any householder, say in the section round about Banff, can hire a man to get coal for him at \$1.50 a ton. For the moment Canadian railway politics are holding the vast coal wealth of the Province in a state of suspense and anticipation.

DETROIT NEWS: Maine sardine canners have voted a million dollars for advertising in the next three years, but not one cent for more commodious quarters for the sardines.

SCHOOLS FOR MEXICO

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL: President Calles had made the development of educational facilities in rural Mexico one of the chief aims of his administration. Under the Secretary of Public Education, he has directed that not less than 1000 new primary schools shall be opened annually. One of Oregon initiated the program for rural education. During his administration he established 900 new schools throughout the country. Although President Calles has been in office less than two years, his insistence upon rapid progress in educational improvement has resulted in the creation of more than 2,000 new institutions for elementary training. The President's minimum demand is, therefore, being more than fulfilled. And the work is still being energetically prosecuted. There is no better antidote for the revolutionary spirit in a country like Mexico than popular education.

FT. WORTH RECORD TELEGRAM: Football is a reputation for the individual and advertising for alma mater. Cheer leading is its own reward.

INTERPROVINCIAL DEBATE

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—Albert University won the interprovincial debate which was held in Winnipeg, when the judges awarded the visiting team the decision over the Manitoba team. The subject was, "Resolved, that all restrictions on voting in Canada, based on race and color, should be abolished." The visitors supported the negative and the home team the affirmative. The Alberta team comprised Ronald Marland and S. P. Fisher, and the Manitoba debaters were James McNeil and S. Freedman.

The Primrose Shop

The Shop of Individuality

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Phone Montclair

8900—8901

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Telephone Montclair 5861

Madame Marguerite

French Millinery

202 Bellevue Avenue

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.

LOUIS HARRIS

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Founded 1876

MONTCLAIR'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Visit our new and complete toilet goods

section. All popular numbers and

odors of fine leading French

and domestic producers.

W. C. Huber

Home-Made Ice Cream

CANDY NUT MEATS

We Deliver

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CHAS. J. SAMUEL

A and B

Willard

Power Units for Radio

Special radio battery recharge service.

Montclair Storage Battery Co.

Tel. 4048 MONTCLAIR, N. J.

MONTCLAIR

N. J. PHONE 6350

Massmann

FLORAL ARTISTS

ESTABLISHED 1883

Bank by Mail

And allow your money to earn 4% per annum

in our Thrift Department.

ALL MAIL DEPOSITS PROMPTLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE

REQUIREMENTS OF NON-RESIDENT DEPOSITORS.

BANK of MONTCLAIR

Montclair's Bank of Personal Service.

ESTABLISHED 1889

RADIO

"Big Brother" Off to Cleveland



© Arne

WE DOUBT if there ever was a small boy who, looking longingly at the engineer in the cab of a huge locomotive tearing past a station, has not made a silent vow to become an engineer when he grew up. The appeal of this adventurous vocation to all youngsters and especially boys can hardly be overestimated.

One of the most popular young men who deal with children over the radio is Bob Emery of WEEL, better known as "Big Brother." He has expanded the work of his department during the last few years until he has a most extensive program arrangement. His work is so well known that he is invited to other cities to talk on this sort of work.

One of his most popular ideas has been his railroad features. It all started when he happened to take a ride in a locomotive cabin and upon telling his youngsters about it received such an overwhelming response that he continued to lay stress on this phase of youthful interest.

He recently was called on to Cleveland to take part in the Big Brother and Sister Convention and no other method of transportation would do but a place in the cab of one of the huge locomotives that make this trip. He showed in the accompanying photograph sitting up on the locomotive, just above the engineer and fireman, H. J. Dubois and O. C. Chisholm, with an old tin in his hands.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, FEB. 2

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

7:30 p. m.—Musical program. 10—Dance program. 11—Dance program.

W. J. Schenck, N. Y. (360 Meters) 9 p. m.—Musical program. 10—Dance program. 11—Dance program.

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MORE STATIONS ADD TO TANGLE OF AIR TRAFFIC

New Stations During February Total 51—Other Changes Noted

This is the first of a series of special monthly reports from Washington on station changes and additions that we have arranged for, that readers may keep their call books up to date.

WASHINGTON—During the month of January, 51 new radio stations went on the air, 32 changed their wavelengths, power or ownership, and four stations were deleted from the government list, according to the radio section of the Department of Commerce.

In announcing the power and wavelengths the radio experts point out that they were taken from the applications for licenses furnished the department by the owners of the stations. Since the department does not make assignments in either respect, the list is not necessarily conforming with the wavelengths or power actually used.

The new radio stations coming on the air the past month, together with the wavelength and location are as follows: WMBL, Lakeland, Fla., 410 meters; KGEV, Boca Raton, Fla., 440 meters; KGEV, Alva, Okla., 205.4 meters; WMBL, Auburn, N. Y., 238 meters; WMBL, Memphis, Tenn., 245 meters; WMBL, Cambridge, O., 234 meters; KGEV, Ashtabula, O., 239.9 meters; KGEV, Fort Morgan, Colo., 256 meters; KGEV, Lower Lake, Calif., 222 meters; KGEV, Denver, Colo., 204 meters; KGEV, Inglewood, Calif., 387 meters; KGEV, San Antonio, Tex., 315 meters; KGEV, Seattle, Wash., 521 meters; KGEV, Yuma, Colo., 252 meters; WJAY, Cleveland, O., 436.7 meters; KGEV, Jamestown, N. D., 235 meters; KGEV, Eugene, Ore., 236.1 meters; KGEV, Seattle, Wash., 305.9 meters; WGL, New York City, 442.4 meters; WMBL, Peoria Heights, Ill., 279 meters; WMBL, Springfield, Tenn., 250 meters; WMBL, Iron Mountain, Mich., 249.9 meters; WMBL, Osage Park, N. Y., 247.5 meters; WMBL, Newport, R. I., 249.9 meters; WMBL, Long Island City, N. Y., 350.6 meters; KGP, Seattle, Wash., 240 meters; WMBL, Canada, N. Y., 220 meters; WMBL, Dover-Foxcroft, Me., 259 meters; KROW, Portland, Ore., 231 meters.

WLBY, Mansfield, O., 230.6 meters; WLBW, Oil City, Pa., 321 meters; KGDW, Humboldt, Neb., 341.8 meters; KGEV, Los Angeles, Calif., 516.9 meters; WABQ, Philadelphia, Pa., 260.7 meters; KMD, Medford, Ore., 250 meters; WLBW, Crown Point, Ind., 230 meters; WMBL, Chicago, Ill., 280 meters; WMBL, Detroit, Mich., 352.7 meters; KGEV, Central City, Neb., 305.4 meters; WCOG, Olinville, N. J., 360.9 meters; KGEV, Long Beach, Calif., 325.5 meters; KGEV, Minneapolis, Minn., 330 meters; KGEV, El Centro, Calif., 381 meters; WMBL, Monessen, Pa., 277.6 meters; WMBL, Hamilton, O., 260 meters; WMBL, St. Paul, Minn., 220 meters; WMBL, Virginia Beach, Va., 516.9 meters; WMBL, Richmond, Va., 230 meters. The four deletions from the list last month included: KFGQ, at Boone, Ia.; KPRW, Olympia, Wash.; WTAB, Fall River, Mass.; and WKBR, Auburn, N. Y.

Changes announced during the month included: KFKB, J. R. Brinkley, M. D., Milford, Kan., wavelength changed from 451.4 meters 495 kilocycles to 454.5 meters 690 kilocycles; WKBO, Camth Corporation, Jersey City, N. J., wavelength changed from 363.9 meters 806 kilocycles to 329.4 meters 880 kilocycles; WAFD, Albert B. Parfet Company, Detroit, Mich., location changed from Port Huron, Mich., wavelength changed from 275.1 meters 1090 kilocycles to 312.3 meters 960 kilocycles; WBSM, George Julius Schowrer, Union City, N. J., location changed from North Bergen, N. J., power changed from 10 watts to 100 watts; WEHS, A. T. Becker, Evanston, Ill., name changed from Oliver G. Ardham, location changed from Chicago, Ill., wavelength changed from 202.6 meters 1480 kilocycles to 244 meters 1230 kilocycles, power changed from 10 watts to 100 watts; WBSM, Evanston, Ill., name changed from Charles H. Meester, portable (Providence, R. I.), wavelength changed from 242 meters 1230 kilocycles to 242.5 meters 1237 kilocycles; WABQ, Keystone Broadcasting Company, Philadelphia, Pa., name changed from the United Broadcasting Company; WBSM, Saenger Theaters, Inc., New Orleans, La., name changed from Saenger Theaters, Inc., and Maison Blanche Company; WBSM, The WBSM Broadcasting Company, Cleveland, Ohio, name changed from Stanley J. Bros.; WBOQ, Atlantic Broadcasting Company, Richmond, N. Y., name changed from A. H. Grebe & Co., Inc., power changed from 100 watts to 500 watts; WBSM, Congress Square Hotel Company, Portland, Me., name changed from Henry P. Jones, wavelength changed from 256.3 meters 1150 kilocycles to 499.7 meters 600 kilocycles; KGEV, Albert G. Dunkel, Iowa City, Ia., name changed from George S. Carson, Jr., call letters changed from KGEV; KGEV, Birt F. Fisher, Seattle, Wash., call letters changed from KOMO; call letters KOMO having been assigned to Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.; KWLK, Luther College, Decorah, Ia., name changed from Norwegian Luther College, call letters changed from KGEV; WOK, Neutrowand Radio Manufacturing Company, Homewood, Ill., wavelength changed from 217.3 meters 1350 kilocycles to 410 meters 713 kilocycles; power changed from 5000 watts to 6000 watts; WDXL, WDXL Radio Corporation, Detroit, Mich., name changed from WDXL, Detroit, Mich.; WABC, Atlantic Broadcasting Corporation, Richmond Hill, N. Y., name changed from A. H. Grebe & Co., call letters changed from WABC; KJBS, Julius Brunton & Sons Company, San Francisco, Calif., wavelength changed from 234.2 meters 1280 kilocycles to 230.4 meters 1360 kilocycles; WBL, Booth Radio Laboratories, Tilton, N. H., wavelength changed from 365 meters 811.4 kilocycles to 120 meters 2400 kilocycles; WVAE, Laurence J. Crowley, Chicago, Ill., name changed from Electric Park, Inc., location changed from Plainfield, Ill., wavelength changed from 384.4 meters 780 kilocycles to 241.8 meters 1240 kilocycles; KGEV, Liberto Radio Sales, San Antonio, Tex., name changed from Searcy M. Rhodes; WAMD, Radisson Radio Corporation and Stanley E. Hubbard, Minneapolis, Minn., name changed from Radisson Radio Corporation; KJL, Reynolds Radio Company, Inc., Denver, Colo., wavelength changed from 265.3 meters 1130 kilocycles to 384.4 meters 780 kilocycles; WJAY, Scroggin & Co., bank, St. Joseph, Mo., location changed from Oak, Neb.; WJAY, Union Course Laboratories, Woodhaven, N. Y., wavelength changed from 499.9 meters 600 kilocycles to 238.3 meters 1040 kilocycles. Call letters changed from WJBY; WJBY, WJBY Broadcasters, Inc., Chicago, Ill., name changed from Nelson Brothers; WREC, Wooten's Radio & Electric Company, Whitehaven, Tenn., location changed from Coldwater, Miss.; KRIL, Dallas Radio Laboratories, Inc., Dallas, Tex., wavelength changed from 353 meters 849.4 kilocycles to 357.1 meters 839.6 kilocycles; WBSL, South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind., wavelength changed from 315 meters 951.3 kilocycles to 315.6 meters 950 kilocycles; KUJ, The Puget Sound Radio Broadcasting Company, Seattle, Wash., call letters changed from KGEV, wavelength changed from 345 meters 869 kilocycles to 352.5 meters 850 kilocycles; KVI, The Puget Sound Radio Broadcasting Company, Tacoma, Wash., wavelength changed from 242.5 meters 1237 kilocycles to 342.5 meters 875.4 kilocycles.

Radio-casting of Sunday morning services in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., from Westinghouse Station WBZ of Boston and Springfield, on a wavelength of 333 meters, will be resumed next Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Other dates when these services will be radio-cast follow: March 6, April 3, May 1, May 15, and June 5.

A Complete Line of CeCo Tubes

UNION ELEC. SUPPLY CO., INC.
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"Buy a Good Radio and tune in on J-O-Y"

With a KOLTER Radio, the RADIO, or one of the new models, you can tune in on the air to entertainment and fun. Our trained radio organization is at your service.

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Light for the Dials

from a
FARIES RADIO LAMP

The clear light from this attractive little lamp is reflected directly on the dials, permitting the operator to remain in a subdued light, while the reflected light renders the smallest fractional dial figure readily apparent without glare.

It is 4 1/2" high, extends 10", has an adjustable arm and a cylindrical shade. Wired complete and finished in Statuary Bronze. Price \$6.00. Write for booklet M-1.

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It is 4 1/2" high, extends 10", has an adjustable arm and a cylindrical shade. Wired complete and finished in Statuary Bronze. Price \$6.00. Write for booklet M-1.

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A Type for Every Radio Need

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Write for complete data sheet

Europe May Hear Coolidge Address

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 1

POSSIBILITY that President Coolidge's voice may be heard as clearly in Europe as in America when he speaks before a joint session of Congress on Feb. 22 became known today, when officials of the National Broadcasting Company, sponsoring the 37-station hook-up in the United States, announced that London stations would attempt to relay the program.

Station WGY at Schenectady, N. Y., and KDKA at Pittsburgh will relay the program on a 50,000-watt short wavelength accessible to London stations. If atmospheric conditions permit, a relay program, similar to one attempted a year ago, will be carried out. It was announced, and the President's voice will be retransmitted from London to listeners in Europe.

The program in America will begin at 12:30 p. m., eastern standard time, and will be received later in the afternoon in Europe. Vice-President Dawes will introduce Senator Fess of Ohio, chairman of the United States commission for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birthday of George Washington at 12:30, and the Ohio Senator will introduce the President, whose address is expected to be an hour in length.

problem, because he did not believe there was anything to gain by stimulating criticism of either service. He thought that within a few years Canada would be in a position to gauge the railway problem, which really was one of increased population, of increased capital to develop resources and to encourage industries. The railways, he thought, would respond to the impetus of national prosperity more quickly than any other organization, and when national prosperity arrived, the railway problem would be solved.

CAN

NOVA SCOTIA OPPOSES TAX ON PULP WOOD

HALIFAX, N. S. (Special Correspondence)—Very strong opposition to any export tax on pulp wood from Nova Scotia forests is being registered by the various county councils as they are now holding their sessions. It appears that this question which annually comes before the legislature in some form or other, was referred to the municipal councils for an opinion. As the councils are very close to the pulp wood industry of this country, almost every county having either privately-owned or grown land pulp areas, from which large amounts of pulp wood are being cut annually, it was evidently thought that opinion expressed by such bodies would be a truer estimate of the public opinion of the country than that expressed in the Provincial Legislature.

Almost every county council has registered a clear majority against any embargo, or export duty on pulp in this Province, Cape Breton being the only large county to vote in favor of such a duty.

AMERICA MUCH INTERESTED

By reason of her large loans to it, America has a large interest in the Japanese electric power industry. In this field there has been what might be called negative progress. There are signs that the interests behind the large companies have decided against continuance of the competition which opened so vigorously in the closing months of 1925 and the first half of 1926. The principal participants are the Tokyo Electric Light Company, the Tokyo Electric Power Company, and the Toho Electric Power Company, which all have floated large loans in New York.

There is another angle to this competition. Power companies, large and small, have been buying up smaller concerns throughout the country, often on a "situation" rather than appraisal basis and at prices dictated more by the urge to aggrandizement than by present or future values.

The great family companies, Yawata, Mitsubishi, and others, which have immense holdings in these power concerns, have evidently decided to put a stop to what may become ruinous competition if unchecked. The Japan Advertiser quoted Mr. Toyotaro Yuki, director-in-chief of the Yawata Holding Company, which controls Tokyo Power and owns 200,000 shares of the stock of its rival, Tokyo Light, to that effect. Mr. Yuki, however, explained that some delay is necessary, as promises to reduce rates made by Tokyo Power cannot be retracted without serious consequences.

Another indication that some measure of peace must settle on the Japanese electric power industry was the formation on Dec. 26 of the Japanese Electric Bond & Share Company, an organization sponsored by the Yawata and Toho companies of New York. Its directorate includes representatives of the three major power companies mentioned above, direct spokesmen for the three big family companies, the Guaranty Company, LaSalle Brothers & Co., Ltd., and the Whitehall Trust of London, the International General Electric Company and the Electric Bond & Share Company (American).

TO AID STATE UNITY

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 2 (Special)—Removal of sectional lines between eastern and middle Tennessee is to be aided by a \$9,000,000 bridge construction program adopted by both branches of the General Assembly.

The action also marks an important step in highway development. Four of the bridges will be over the Tennessee River.

NEW HOTEL FOR WOMEN

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—A 17-story hotel for women, with several floors reserved for the use of women's clubs, is to be erected on the south side of Gramercy Park at the corner of Irving Place. The hotel will be of brick, Colonial style, to harmonize with the conservative old brick homes that now face the park.

NEW ZEALAND STARTS RADIATING SET ACTION

WASHINGTON—Regulations intended to eliminate troublesome interference with radio reception by the use of illegal or prohibited types of receivers or the misuse of the legal receivers have been promulgated by the New Zealand post and telegraph department, according to advice from American Consul-General Lowrie, at Wellington, made public by the Department of Commerce.

The regulations provide that direct coupling of the tube to the antenna shall not be effected except in the case of certain approved sets for which special permission has been given and in the design of which special and effective provision has been made to prevent radiation or to reduce it to a negligible quantity.

They provide further that circuits of the superheterodyne type shall not be used with an open antenna, but only with a loop; and, where magnetic reaction is employed it shall be capable of smooth and ready adjustment of control.

C. P. R. HEAD DISCUSSES RAILWAY COMPETITION

TORONTO, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—Expressing himself as opposed to any merger or monopoly and that healthy conditions would arise with the competition of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways, E. W. Beatty, president of the latter system, in the course of an address to the Board of Trade Club, stated that he would refrain from offering any solution of the Canadian railway

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters) 8 p. m.—Light organ. 9:30 to 12—Dance program. 11—Dance program.
KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (428 Meters) 8 p. m.—Studio program. 10 to 12—Dance program.
KXK, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters) 8 p. m.—Courtship program. 9—Feature program. 11—Dance program.
KMTB, Hollywood, Calif. (370 Meters) 8 p. m.—Special program. 10 to 12—Dance program.
KJL, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters) 8 p. m.—Zoelein quartet. 10—Dance program.
KPN, Long Beach, Calif. (458 Meters) 8 p. m.—Long Beach Municipal Band. 9—Courtship program. 10—Dance program. 11—Organ recital.
KPNK, Pasadena, Calif. (314 Meters) 8 to 9:15 p. m.—Musical program.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Mrs. Alice E. Way, Springfield, Mass.; Rufus R. Gilbert, Chester, Conn.; W. V. Vogt, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Marie A. Knight Taggett, Moberly, Mo.; Castle A. Taggett, Moberly, Mo.

AMUSEMENTS

TOURING ATTRACTIONS
Charles Frohman Company presents
OTIS SKINNER in
"THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY"
JAN. 29, FEB. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31
FEB. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

NEW YORK CITY
The Vanity Fair, 3 E. 38 St.
The Vanity Fair, 4 W. 40 St.
The Colony, 379 5th Ave.
Dinner at 4 W. 40th St., 5:30 to 8
CLOSED SUNDAYS

ERIE, PA.
BLUE BIRD CAFETERIA
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices
119 West Seventh Street
"Member National Restaurant Association"

CHICAGO
BOULEVARD CAFE
3947 Drexel Boulevard
Well known for Home Cooking
KENWOOD TEA ROOM
8230 Kenwood Avenue Midway 874
DINNER—\$2 to \$4
Special: Noon Luncheon—11 to 2—40c
Sunday Dinners—12 to 2—90c

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ORANGE TEA SHOP
619 South Hope Street
Luncheon Afternoon Tea
Dinner
When in San Francisco, visit The Green Gate Inn, 231 Grand Avenue

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CAPITOL JOHN GILBERT
RAY 57
FLESH AND THE DEVIL
CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA 14th WEEK

2 Girls Wanted
LITTLE THEATRE NOW
EVS. 8:30. MATS. WEI. & SAT., 2:30
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 45th STREET
WINTEROP AKA
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA COMPANY
Thursday and Saturday Matinees
THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE
THURSDAY EVENINGS
IOLANTHE

Two of New York's Outstanding Musical Successes
Dir. of Laurence Schwab and Frank Mandel
AMBASSADOR THEATRE, 40 & 42nd Sts.
The Ace of Spades
"The Life of P. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor"
QUEEN HIGH
CASINO THEATRE, 39th & 40th Sts.
Nights 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Gloriously Thrilling Opera
THE DESERT SONG
With a Cast of 150—Orchestra of 40

Shubert BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO OPERA
Today FAUST with Mmes. Mason, Jackson, at 2
Mmes. Hackett, Hamilton, Marcella, Conductor, ST. LOUIS
Tonight JEWELS OF THE MIMES, at 8
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JAPANESE EXPERIENCE THEIR SEVEREST ECONOMIC TEST

Foreign Trade in 1926 Falls Below That of Previous Year—Nation's Currency Steadily Ascends—Silk and Cotton Industry

TOKYO (Special Correspondence)

For Japan the calendar year 1926 came to an end on a distinctly lower key than that on which it began. Foreign trade volume was almost 10 per cent below that of 1925. Every commodity dependent upon an export market was markedly lower than in the previous year. Security prices were down more than 100 banks were reported by the Finance Ministry to be in financial difficulties.

But, all in all, Japan accomplished much last year. Her economic structure successfully went through the severest test it has ever had. The stimulus to export trade of the falling yen which marked the early months of 1924, following the great earthquake of 1923, was missing. In its place was a steady ascent of the Nation's currency, bringing with it a loss in both volume and value in the overseas markets. The yen rose against the dollar from \$4

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Philippine Problem

A Review by J. R. HAYDEN, University of Michigan

The Philippines: A Treasury and a Problem, by Nicholas Roosevelt. New York: J. H. Sears & Co. \$1.50.

THE purpose of this book is to give a sketch of some of the important problems of the Philippines. The volume is the product of a survey of conditions in the Far East made by the author, a member of the editorial council of the New York Times, during the winter of 1925-1926. It is a clear, forceful and interesting statement of those facts concerning the present situation in the Philippines which seem important to a keen observer and experienced investigator. More, it is a reasoned, temperate expression of interpretation of those facts by an American who, apparently, still believes that American intervention and American obligations should be the controlling factors in the Philippine policy of the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt does not write as a "one hundred percent." Still less does he express the viewpoint of the political Greenback Villager whose emotions impel him to proclaim a dependent people as inevitably in the right and the responsible sovereign which controls them always wrong—especially if that sovereign has its own country. For an independent, tactful contribution to American knowledge of the Philippines is that it tells those things which the vast majority of intelligent, normal Americans would tell were they given Mr. Roosevelt's opportunity for observation, and, in the opinion of the reviewer, reaches conclusions which they would reach.

Natural Lines

In contents, "The Philippines: A Treasury and a Problem," follows natural, if somewhat conventional, lines. The familiar Kluge analysis of "East and West," the racial, social and economic characteristics of the Philippines which make it difficult for them to master the intricacies of democratic self-government in one generation, the desire of the people for an independence whose problems and responsibilities they do not fully understand are rapidly and, on the whole, fairly sketched. The conclusion is reached that "the Filipino peoples are neither ready for nor anxious to have applied democracy. The principal difference of opinion is as to whether a dictatorship by Filipinos or by Americans is best for the Islands."

The accomplishments of Governor-General Wood in the administrative regeneration of the Government of the Philippines are recognized by Mr. Roosevelt, although they are not described in detail. The differences between General Wood and the Filipino leaders are discussed with understanding. The conclusion reached is that "any American Governor-General who insists on upholding the rights of the Executive, as defined in the Jones Law, will find himself, like General Wood, subjected to constant underground opposition and petty personal persecution which will become vociferous in proportion to the vigor and efficiency with which he performs his duties. . . . So long as the present agitation continues in the Philippines, no American Governor-General can have the good will of the Filipino politicians who is not weak or who does not accept the leadership of these politicians and permit them to dictate the policies of the Executive."

The More Situation

One of the most interesting chapters in the book is on the "More Situation." The author traveled through Moroland and paints a vivid picture of the picturesque people and of their efforts to escape the rule of the Filipino which has been forced upon them under American authority. His comparison of the "non-Christian peoples," however, is critical to the point of being misleading.

Having traveled through the East from Singapore to Japan, Mr. Roosevelt could hardly have failed to sense the international situation in the Philippine situation. He gives many convincing reasons why these islands cannot be considered of themselves alone, reasons which have been rendered more cogent by the events of the past few months in China. In analyzing the international situation of which the Philippines are inevitably a part he depends not upon history, surmise or sentiment, but upon the economic and political facts which he observed on the ground. His discussion is therefore realistic and, in the opinion of the reviewer, sound. He concludes that the "insurance of peace and security which existed prior to 1914 has disappeared. To grant the Philippines independence today not only would expose them to absorption by other countries less friendly to them than America, but might well unleash the 'dog of war.'"

Other chapters deal with the economic resources and problems of the Philippines and the education system. In all of them the author's apprehension of shortcomings has been keenly felt. The author's own accomplishments, whatever they be, turn him to the conclusion that the Philippines can go no further in that direction without American stimulation and leadership. If they do not go further, very much further, he feels, before the Americans leave, the islands will slip back into poverty, stagnation and anarchy.

World Strengthen Control
In these circumstances, Mr. Roosevelt believes that the United States should remain in the Philippines until the task undertaken in 1898 is definitely accomplished—which means remain indefinitely. Meanwhile he would strengthen American control over the islands, by "giving future Governors sufficient powers to govern the Philippines efficiently," sending a large number of American administrators and teachers to the Archipelago, and otherwise making the Philippines "a model of efficient colonial administration."

That the ends in view are laudable few would deny. The author, however, either does not understand or does not face the fundamental issue which his proposal raises. The notion that in order to effect the changes in

formed a real public service in telling the American public that this country has much to learn from Dutch experience. It seems to the reviewer, however, that in making comparisons between the Philippines and Java, the author has not always given proper weight to the three great differences between the Dutch Indies and the American Philippines: (1) The avowed purposes of the Dutch are quite different from America's; they are in Java to stay, they are not committed to the application of democratic ideals to the Government of their possession, they are not preparing the Javanese for independence. (2) The Dutch are dealing with a people whose old native culture has never been stamped out, while in the Philippines the Spaniards spent 300 years in destroying the Malay institutions of the Philippines. (3) The Dutch thus far have retained practically complete control of the Government of their possessions, while in the Philippines a large proportion of the actual of governmental powers has been turned over to the Filipinos. The problems and the possibilities of government in the two countries, therefore, are very different, despite the fact that both are inhabited by Malay peoples.

There are a number of errors of fact in the book. Perhaps the most important one is the statement that a minority of the members of the Supreme Court of the Philippines are Americans. The majority of the court is composed of Americans, although traditionally the Chief Justice is a Filipino. The volume, however, amply justifies the statement of the publishers that it should be in every American library of current politics.



Jacket Design for "The Beadle."

Pauline Smith's Novel

The Beadle, by Pauline Smith. London: Jonathan Cape, Ltd. 6d. net. New York: George H. Doran Company \$2.50.

THOSE who read with wonder and delight Miss Pauline Smith's first book, that slim volume of short stories, "The Little Karoo," may have questioned whether her remarkable talents would be as evident in a full-length novel. They have now their answer, and a most satisfactory one it is for the tenderness and insight, the gift for vivid portraiture and for conveying atmosphere which were so marked in those strangely moving tales are here again manifested together with the power of construction and narrative strength necessary to sustain the longer effort.

In "The Beadle" we go once more to the remote Aangenaam Valley in the Cape of Good Hope, sparsely populated by those tough, old-fashioned descendants of Dutch peasants and of French Huguenot refugees who form the slightly predominant white stock in South Africa. Here we are introduced to the small community at Harmonie—the Van der Merwe family in the big homestead; Linda de Jeyzen, the postmistress and general busybody; the Steenkamp sisters, Johanna and Jacoba; their lodger, Aast Vlokman, beadle of the local church; their niece, beautiful Andrina du Toit (from whom the book might well have been named), and Henry Nind, the English farming pupil of old Van der Merwe.

For all these people (except indeed Henry Nind) the Bible, and more particularly the Old Testament, is their sole reading and almost their sole guide, as in actual fact it still is to a great many of the South African Dutch. Their whole conduct is powerfully influenced by Biblical standards, while their daily lives revolve to a surprising extent round the periodical services of their church. It is thus in a specially religious atmosphere that the characters move.

The story of Andrina's love for the gay English visitor is often distressing, but it is told with restraint and with a pitifulness and wide charity which remove it far from offense. The character of Andrina is extraordinarily appealing, and we are made to feel that her passing through the fire leaves her with a firm grasp of good that nothing will shake. To quote the summing up of

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Verses of an Idealist

Thirty Years of Verse Making, by Joseph Dana Miller. Jamaica, N. Y. Privately printed.

THIRTY Years of Verse Making, by Joseph Dana Miller, Jamaica, N. Y. Privately printed. This volume, which deserves a somewhat more inviting title, expresses the attitude of a nineteenth-century idealist—meditative rather than impassioned, except as the latter word may be applied to social justice. The writer of this volume of well written, frequently distinguished verse is aware, like the reader, that he is a voice of earlier decades. To the idealistic currents of that which he sympathetically identifies as his day he offers responses of wide range, a range especially suggested by his poems of tribute addressed to Jefferson, Lincoln, Garrison, Tolstoy, and Henry George—the last named having been evidently a marked influence upon his practical conceptions of social reform.

Technically the poems attain, as a

rule, to excellent conventional form (although they are not metrically unerring); frequently there is marked grace and even nobility of tone—a quiet aesthetic value less vivid, original, daring, also less merely decorative, than that typical of the poetry of the hour. The salient trait of the volume is that on the whole it is its own; it has something to say, and it is sometimes didactic—so strait and narrow, in this connection, is the artistic way. But the volume contains many fortunate and well-rounded poems which carry to the reader an ardor and a sympathy appropriate to poetic form and expressed with charm of euphony. Such a poem is one entitled "A Butterfly in a Tenement Yard," beginning (with somewhat Tennysonian rhythm):

With thy bright hues from fields of green,
From country scent of woodland things,
Why comest thou with sun-dipped wings
To habitations foul and mean?

Criticism in America

A Review by R. M. GAY, Simmons College

American Criticism, 1925, edited by William A. Drake. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.50.

FEW remarks have been heard more often among intelligent people during the last decade than that America needs criticism. Behind the remark has lain the assumption that productive activity and criticism go hand in hand, the one prompting, supporting, and guiding the other; and that the productivity of both individual and nation will be quite definitely limited by their critical maturity. This has certainly been the view of great modern critics, like Saint-Beuve and Arnold, but America and Americans have been slow to accept it. And yet it can hardly be seriously denied that the fact that both are admirable both as literature and as criticism.

All forms of immaturity, bad taste, vulgar sentimentalism, and ineptness in an artist's work are obviously the fruit of a undeveloped critical maturity. As such maturity of style, good taste, fineness, soundness, and significance are the result of critical maturity. The fact that the self-criticism is often unconscious may leave us unaware of its existence. We may say, for example, that the "Endymion" of Keats is inferior to his "Eve of St. Agnes" because the poet was young and had not come to the fullness of his powers; but it is only another way of saying that in 1819 the young genius had not matured in taste, judgment, knowledge of his art—in short, in criticism—and that his critical maturity now made the crudity, turpitude, and sentimentalism of 1817 impossible to him. Of course we may highly value the work of an uncritical genius because of its power or freshness, but we must at the same time admit that the work would have been better if his self-criticism had been better. It is true, too, that if the critical faculty is too highly developed it may destroy the productive. The two ideally should go hand in hand. In general, nevertheless, it is hardly open to doubt that every true artist is a critic, and that every true critic is an artist. We may say, for example, that in 1819 the young genius had not matured in taste, judgment, knowledge of his art—in short, in criticism—and that his critical maturity now made the crudity, turpitude, and sentimentalism of 1817 impossible to him. Of course we may highly value the work of an uncritical genius because of its power or freshness, but we must at the same time admit that the work would have been better if his self-criticism had been better. It is true, too, that if the critical faculty is too highly developed it may destroy the productive. The two ideally should go hand in hand. In general, nevertheless, it is hardly open to doubt that every true artist is a critic, and that every true critic is an artist.

Educating the Public

But it is also true in a sense that "every nation gets the art it deserves." It does. But it may also get much better art than it deserves and be unable to appreciate it. Enlightened criticism has therefore a second great work to perform—to educate a public or a nation up to a recognition of its best art; and in doing this it in the end benefits not only the audience but the artists. For art thrives only in a favorable environment, and a highly receptive public, capable of appreciating the best, is the greatest incentive a true artist can have. This has been proved throughout history, in Athens, Florence, England, France, whenever there has been a great artistic period. If America is ever to have such a period, then it is more likely to come when the ground has been prepared for it by a strong, free and intelligent criticism.

Some such convictions as these have led to the publication of one of the many recent books of critical periodicals. It is one of the most interesting. The editor has brought together 29 essays and reviews, all by Americans and all drawn from American periodicals published between June, 1925, and June, 1926, guided in his choice, as he says, by their importance and interest for the general reader and by the probable permanence of their appeal.

Amid contents so various, it is hard to make generalizations. One notices that of the 29 critical representatives, only four—Zona Gale, Edgar Lee Masters, Anne Douglas Sedgwick and Sinclair Lewis—are primarily original writers; but this is only what might be expected. The individual persons deemed of sufficient importance to be included are:

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ingenious exposition of what she calls "allotrope" in characterization. Of Pressy's amusing parable, "Of Critics and Hens," and Mrs. de Séincourt's wistful attempt to isolate the "heart of the matter" in the art of fiction. Such speculations as these help the reader to find his bearings in criticism and provoke him to salutary protest or agreement.

In general, it may be said that the book is comforting to those who wish American literature well. The essays as a whole show that regard for style, the want of which has been a common reproach of our letters. Mr. Drake intimates that his book is the first of a series of annual volumes that shall have the aim "of putting in permanent form some of the most interesting and meritorious literary criticism from year to year." It is an admirable plan and one hopes that the success of this first volume will be such as to encourage its prosecution. The criticism of today, by its diverse ways is striving to localize the point of view. It is precisely this that contemporary criticism, in its uncertainty and prodigal way, is actually accomplishing. Certainly any attempt to select the best examples of present-day critical writing is both laudable and valuable.

The Linleys of Bath

The Linleys of Bath, by Clementina Black. With an introduction by George Bernard Shaw. New York: Minton, Balch & Co. \$5 net.

THE fascinating history of this gifted eighteenth-century family has been out of print for a number of years. In his introduction to this new edition, Mr. Saintsbury writes: "Nobody has ever succeeded in pointing out, and it may be doubted whether any wise body would ever try to point out, what it is that distinguishes a book from a mere collection of sentences, paragraphs and chapters. But every body who deserves to read a good book should be able to feel that distinction more or less distinctly. This is a book; the author shepherds and guides her facts, and does not merely shovel them out till the sack is empty."

Thomas Linley, a musician of no particular mark, and his wife, one Mary Johnson, a noble lady who economized in candle ends, but who was devoted to her husband, and who afterwards became Lady Hamilton, and Mrs. Siddons, who, when Mrs. Linley was robe-keeper at Drury Lane, "had to have 40 yards of satin for her dress as Lady Macbeth." She tells of the production of "The Duenna," for which Thomas Linley composed the songs and for which Elizabeth wrote so delightfully, "Dear Father: I shall have no spirits and hopes of the opera unless we see you."

Miss Black found the history of the Linleys a fascinating theme, and she concludes with these words: "To impart some feeling of that charm has been the purpose of this volume." That she has succeeded will be agreed by all who read her book.

Sir Walter Raleigh's "On Writing and Writers," the English edition of which (Arnold) was reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 24 last, is published in the United States by Longmans, Green & Co. of New York.

Fanny Burney wrote, "Miss Linley alone engrosses all eyes, ears, and hearts," as she says, by her being "fêted and adored, Elizabeth ever retained a delicate and exquisite aloofness. Everyone remembers the romantic circumstances under which

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With eager motion to the ground
The infant from its mother slips
And stretches grimy finger tips
To where they wide wings circle round.
O little lives that may not greet
The parent of the country-side;
The world so wonderful and wide,
Is narrow for your tiny feet. . . .

A characteristic poem expressing its thought in a briefer stroke is "Success," a tribute to the apparent loss rather than to the gain of a Victory's chaplet crowned at battle close—a poem ending with the telling lines:

Who shall guess
The splendid measure of his success?
Probably the most poetic and moving lines in the volume occur at the close of one of the longer poems entitled "On the Hills":
The night is on the hill,
Darkness upon the sea and in the skies:
Below me all the happy valley lies,
And everything is still:
God has not moved. He has not left His place,
Only the dark has moved, only the night has crept.
God is still there: He has not veiled His face,
He has not closed His eye, He has not slept.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Poems, by Ralph Hodgson. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.
Essays on Literature and Life, by A. Dutton-Brock. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

Case and Comment, by Louis Howland. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$2.50.

7 P. M. and Other Poems, by Mark Van Doren. New York: Albert and Charles Boni. \$1.75.

The Painted City, by Mary Badger Wilson. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$2.

The Path of Learning, by Henry W. Holmes and Burton P. Fowler. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

The Drury Club Case, by Sidney Williams. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. \$2.

American Labor and American Democracy, by William English Walling. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.

Ship Model Making, Vol. II, by Capt. E. Armitage McCann. New York: The Norman W. Henley Publishing Company. \$2.50.

A History of Caricature, by Bohun Lynch. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$6.50.

Universal School Music Series, by Walter Damrosch and Associates. 7 vols. New York: Hinds, Hayden & Eldridge, Inc.

The Joyous Conspirator, by George Gibbs. New York: J. H. Sears & Co., Inc. \$2.

Doomsday, by Warwick Deering. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

Young Malcolm, by George Blake. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.

Jill, by E. M. Delaford. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.

The Schooner California, by H. B. Drake. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.

River Thames, by Laurence Irving. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$6.

Reading: A View or a Virtue? by Theodore Wesley Koch. East Lansing, Michigan: State College.

Our Far Eastern Assignment, by Felix Morley. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

The Life of Darwin, by Leonard Huxley. New York: Greenberg. \$1.75.

Dr. Morel, by Karen Branson. New York: Greenberg. \$1.75.

The Talking Woman, by Horace Horsnell. New York: Greenberg. \$2.

The Fourteen Thumbs of St. Peter, by John N. Nankivell. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

Samuel Butler and His Family Relations, by Mrs. R. S. Garnett. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

Spanish Alta California, by Albert Johnston Denis. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.50.

The Life of an American Literature, by Lucy Lockwood Hazard. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. \$2.50.

Palmerston, by Philip Guedalla. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5.

The Peril of Hunkey Hollow, by Senah Nedra. Parkersburg, W. Va.: The Banner Publishing Company. \$1.50.

Adult Education, by Joseph K. Hart. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. \$2.75.

And the Garden Waited, by Jeanne de Lavigne and Jacques Rutherford. New York: Harold Vinal.

Jennifer, by John Palmer. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.

The Shrieking Hands, by Anne Warwick. London: Wallace Gandy, Publisher. 4s.

Tales of the Coast, Baltimore: Merchants & Miners Transportation Company.

Yesterday and Today, by Louis Untermeyer. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.50.

Long, Long Ago on the Farm, and Other Poems, by Caroline Leonard Goodenough. Oberlin, O.: A. G. Cummings & Son. 35 cents.

A Chequer-board, by Robert Clay. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2.

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but there are others, still to be discovered, and we may be the first to report the light of a new star breaking through the firmament. It is an adventure open to all—to watch for the still undiscovered poets and musicians and artists.

It is not that such readers seek the rewards which may come to possessors of first editions. That also may be theirs; the man who bought Massfield's "Salt-Water Balade" on its first appearance has a reward in solid cash for his faith; but no one will enter into the spirit of this adventure, unless he seeks another reward. "He who receives a prophet in the name of a prophet shall receive a prophet's reward"; and this may be true of him who welcomes the poet, or the artist, or the musician. He shares the reward of the poets, he has his part in their gifts. He comes within the circle of their light. It is a fine adventure to discover contemporaries.

To most of their own generation all poets are minor poets. Only when they are bound in leather and offered as birthday presents do they reach the ranks of the major. Wordsworth was once a minor poet; and Keats to some of the mighty in his day was not even that, but one of whose work it was said, "this will not do." Wordsworth confessed that for years he did not earn enough from his poetry to buy his bootlaces. But nevertheless Wordsworth discovered Coleridge, and Coleridge discovered Wordsworth, and Dorothy Wordsworth discovered them both. In their own day most of the great poets had an audience fit, though few. Happily there have always been generous readers who did not agree that the lists had been closed. There have always been the faithful, who believe in the continuity of the imagination, and who know that if ever there should be a nation in which poetry ceased, it would be "a dark patch on the world." The search for great contemporaries in the world of letters is an act of faith in the living spirit of poetry.

There are rewards, but in this as of every other quest, with the rewards go the hazards. It is possible in the judgment of contemporaries to make very bad guesses. There may be a glamour upon the new book which will be lost afterward. We cannot antedate the judgment of the ages without some hesitation. Some of our swans may turn out to be geese. But it may be among the first to hail but one new master, that

would be enough reward. For surely there was one man who was the first to hail Milton; and the seeker after adventures in reading has always before him the possibility of a like reward.

It needs courage to enter upon this quest. Anyone can praise old masters. It takes courage of no common kind for a John Ruskin to praise an unknown Turner. It cannot be in the nature of the case that the fearless judgments of such a critic stand, but he is himself an example of the true knight-errant in the realm of the imagination. To the living he came with the same discernment which he showed to the old masters. He discovered his contemporaries.

Whether on the balance of things it would be better for the poets to receive a swifter recognition, much might be said. Seers have to make their audience. They must be solitary at first in proportion to the very freshness of their vision. But sometimes they are starved for the lack of a welcome, and a little of the praise, which is lavished on them, when they are no longer within hearing, might make them do nobler work. It is a problem in gain and loss.

A too swift recognition by contemporaries has sometimes injured the man of genius. Hero worship may be more salutary for the worshiper than for the hero. Let a man have the fire burning within him and it will out, whether few or many understand. Such masters have a splendid confidence which goes well with a certain defiance of the world. "I have reared a monument more lasting than brass," they declare. The world will come to them, not they to the world.

It may be that for the fuller recognition it is well for the poet to wait. Longevity gives to the writer a place among those who belong to an earlier age. But there will always be an adventure to be enjoyed by those, of necessity few, who first respond to the word. They are the advance guard of a great company; and for the most part they will not be enough in number to harm the past with success.

Contemporaries have no claim to privilege, or to contempt. They can seek no more and they ought to have no less than judgment by the abiding standards. Here is a new violinist; he comes forward to interpret in sound some old master; he does not seek kindness but justice; if he does well let him have praise, and let it not be withheld because he is a contemporary. And let no blame be spared if he fails.

It is not otherwise with contemporary writers. There are discoveries still to be made. We should give a hearing to those who are of this age. It is no kindness to them to set a low standard, and it is only a lack of faith in the spirit of poetry which can rule out their claims beforehand, and banish poetry to the past. Anyone who discovers and lights in Keats now the honors will go to those who discover the latest comers, who as runners do, hand on the torch.

Different Days

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
I love the joyous shining days,
The golden, happy, singing days!
When rapturous nature lifts her voice,
And all the world vibrates with
pre-
I love those days!
But sometimes come the other days—
The quiet, lonely, silent days.
And thoughts that dwell in solitude
Come to me in quite unknown ways,
Those blessed days!

SUSAN F. CAMPBELL

The Music of Nature's Law

Our cabin stood at the end of the mountain lake, with a ten-mile vista before it of shimmering water. At dawn the sun rays sifted upon its roof from the white pine to the eastward, and at sunset they shone between the boughs of the yellow pine that brushed its western gable. Moon and stars floated all night long on the mysterious lake water, rising and falling softly. Standing alone between the lake and the forest, with mountains piled on either side, the cabin seemed less a work of human hands, and far less a human habitation, than a natural growth of the wilderness.

Nothing happened there. We saw the wild deer at browse in the neighboring meadow. The black bear led her cubs to the brookside for their evening drink. The pheasant preened his feathers in the sun. Far out on the dazzling floor of the lake we saw the great trout leaping. From the depths of darkness and the starry silence came the tremendous cry of the loon.

Such were the events of our days, and little by little they came to suffice. We learned to watch and to listen. We learned to wait. The great patience and deep expectancy of the wilderness awoke once more in our hearts. Flashing of little waves upon the shore, drone of the wind through the pine needles, gurgling of brook water among the leaves—these and such-like sounds became enough. But over and under them all another music grew and climbed and surged about us, a music half of our own making in which there was no sound. The vast symphony of the mountain silence grew day by day more clear and more compelling, until we could listen to nothing else. The wilderness of the deer was in it, the strength of the mother bear, and the eerie cry of the loon; but most of all in that music we heard the steady tread of unalterable law.

For two weeks the unseen instruments of earth and sky played about us, piercingly sweet at dawn, majestic at noonday, tender and faint in the twilight, but sweeping out into unspeakable depths of harmony when the stars walked again upon the water.

At Rheims in 1739

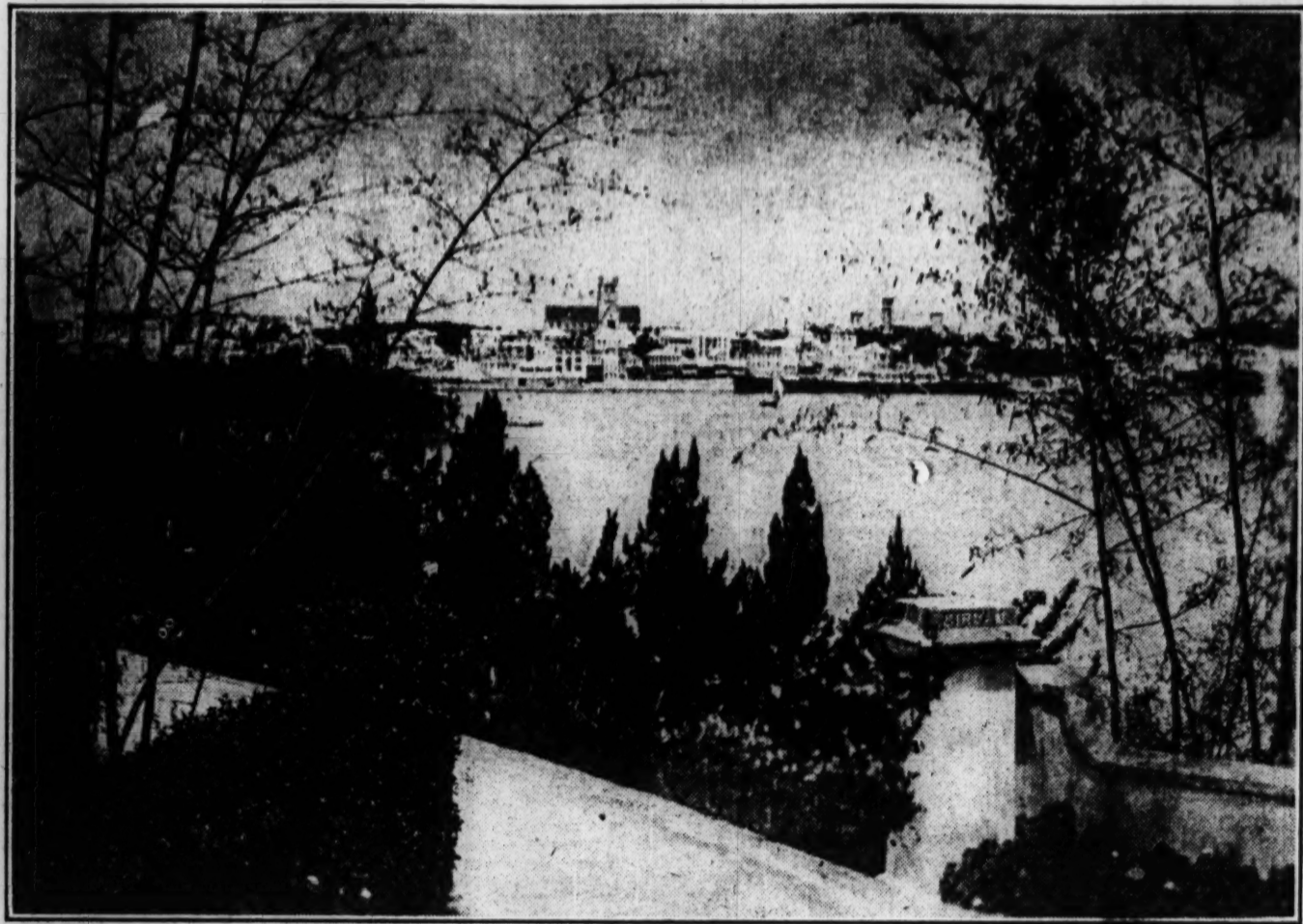
Rheims, June 21, N. S. 1739.
We have now been settled almost three weeks in this city, which is more considerable upon account of its size and antiquity, than from the number of its inhabitants, or any advantages of commerce. There is little in it worth a stranger's curiosity, besides the cathedral church, which is a vast Gothic building of a surprising beauty and lightness, all covered over with a profusion of little statues, and other ornaments. It is here the kings of France are crowned. The streets in general have but a melancholy aspect, the houses all old; the public walks run along the side of a great mountain under the ramparts, where one hears a continual croaking of frogs; the

country round about is one great plain covered with vines, which at this time of the year afford no very pleasing prospect, as being not above a foot high. . . . As to other pleasures, there is not that freedom of conversation among the people of fashion here, that one sees in other parts of France; for though they are not very numerous in this place, and consequently must live a good deal together, yet they never come to any great familiarity with one another. As my Lord Conway had spent a good part of his time among them, his brother, and we with him, were soon introduced into all their assemblies: As soon as you enter, the lady of the house presents each of you a card, and offers you a party at quadrille.

After that, they make little

parties to go to the walks together, and then all the company retire to their separate habitations. Very seldom any suppers or dinners are given; and this is the manner they live among one another; not so much out of any aversion they have to pleasure, as out of a sort of formality they have contracted by not being much frequented by people who have lived at Paris. The other evening we happened to be got together in a company of eighteen people, men and women of the best fashion here, at a garden in the town to walk; when one of the ladies bethought herself of asking, "Why should not we sup here?" Immediately the cloth was laid by the side of a fountain under the trees, and

a very elegant supper served up; after which another said, "Come, let us sing," and directly began herself. From singing we insensibly fell to dancing, and singing in a round; when somebody mentioned the violins, and immediately a company of them was ordered. Minuets were begun in the open air, and then came country-dances, which held till four o'clock next morning; at which hour the gayest lady there proposed that such as were weary should get into their coaches, and the rest of them should dance before them with the music in the van; and in this manner we paraded through all the principal streets of the city, and waked every body in it.—From "Gray, Poetry and Prose." Edited by J. G. Coates.



A View of the City of Hamilton, Bermuda

Happy Bermuda

AFTER three centuries this little British colony still retains its Old World atmosphere, and one of its most potent charms is the simple, genuine, old-time hospitality of its inhabitants. How pleasant to be courteously handed in and out of the rowboat ferry, and to be greeted with "Good morning, A Happy New Year to you," by one and all. "Hope you are enjoying your visit here," says the perfect stranger. Of course you are, you already feel one of them, and love them and their beautiful islands.

Each snow-white coral house peeping through the cedars extends to you its "welcoming arms"—wide pink steps leading up to the porch. Such beautiful settings for the end of the walk and look back down the lane in front of the houses. It ran for more than a mile; there were three hundred of my Uncle George's colored people, and they were well sheltered and well cared for. The twilight had come on. Blue shadows lay under the trees, and gold light spread over the white walls of the cabins. Above the orchard to the west, half-way up the heavens, a crimson sky was quivering gently.

The underleaves of the poplars turned a greenish purple, then black. The scarlet of the sky was passed into gray, soft and wide; on it, suddenly, the moon stood, like a disk of pale copper.

Presently Ellen heard the voice of Aunt Hannah Devlin, the old woman who had the care of the small children, calling them to supper—"Here, children, here, come get your vittles, vittles!" Ellen knew that the children would come running from everywhere. Aunt Hannah would give to each a piece of corn bread and they would fight and jostle each other to get the butter milk that she had poured into a wooden trough for them, like little pigs. Told in Vermont that would have sounded degraded and sinful. But Ellen had been at Heaven Trees too long to mind.

Aunt Hannah came out to greet Ellen. She was a brown and wrinkled little old woman, who always wore a handkerchief around her head and showed from beneath the handkerchief in front the faded bands that some visitor to Heaven Trees had left behind.

Ellen stood taking it all in, in the twilight, the shadows falling, the smell of the blossoming trees, locusts, china trees and peach, the voices and the music, the sound of cooking and fire crackling, the warm spring air.

"How plentiful and tender!" she thought.—STARRK YOUNG, in "Heaven Trees."

Befriedigung

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DURCH alle Zeiten hindurch haben die Menschen nach Befriedigung verlangt, und dieses Verlangen äusserte sich in dem Wunsch nach dem Besitz von etwas Gutem, das sie nicht hatten, und das sie glaubten, nicht erlangen zu können. Der Wunsch kann auf grösseren Reichtum, eine andere Umgebung, eine höhere Stellung, den Wechsel oder die Aenderung der in der Erfahrung des einzelnen waltenden Umstände gerichtet gewesen sein. Die Weltgeschichte ist ein langer Bericht über die Bemühungen des Menschengeschlechts, dieses Ziel zu erreichen. Neue Regierungen und Verwaltungsformen sind eingesetzt worden, um ein wieder abgeschafft zu werden, wenn ihr scheinbar befriedigendes Versprechen sich nicht erfüllte. Durch denselben in Aussicht genommenen Zweck sind Gesetze gemacht worden, und die Menschen haben die ganze Welt durchreist, um überall das zu suchen, was sie annehmend nicht erlangen konnten. Die Befriedigung eines Wunsches lenkte nur auf ein anderes Ziel hin, und in dieser Weise schienen ihnen das vollständige Glück immer zu entgehen. Da dies in grösserem oder geringerem Masse die Erfahrung der meisten Menschen gewesen ist, so wäre es gut, wenn sich der müde Wanderer jenen Verheissungen göttlichen Glücks, mit denen er in der Kindheit und in früher Jugend vielleicht vertraut gewesen ist, zuwenden würde.

In der an überzeugenden Lehren reichen Geschichte des Hirtenkönigs David lernen wir einen Mann kennen, der gewisse die Höhe und Tiefe menschlichen Wunsches ergründet hat, um nur zu erkennen, dass seine Befriedigung allein bei Gott zu finden war. In seinem im 17. Psalm aufgesetzten Gebet erkennt er klar, dass nur ein von Gott regierter Bewusstsein Teilhabe an guten Dingen sein kann. Es ist bemerkenswert, zu beachten, dass er mit der Bitte beginnt, Gott möge sein Gebet vernehmen, "das nicht aus falschem Munde geht",—nicht aus einem Munde, der lügt,—und dass er mit der herrlichen Erklärung schliesst: "Ich will satt werden, wenn ich erwache, an deinem Bilde". Hier haben wir in der Tat das Geheimnis des Erlangens wahrer Befriedigung: erstens das Erwachen, das Sichheben aus dem Mesmerismus materieller Stumpfheit, zweitens das Verständnis dessen, worin die Bedeutung der Nähe Gottes, der Vereinigung, Gesellschaft, Gemeinschaft und Freundschaft mit ihm besteht,—mit andern Worten, das Sichbewusstsein dessen, dass alles, worin das Glück, die Vollständigkeit, die Befriedigung besteht, als die Widerspiegelung Gottes des Menschen Erbe ist. Wirkliche Befriedigung bedeutet Eins-Sein mit dem

Sudden Blessing

Now with a gust of joy
My skies are opened wide
To let Thy sunlight through.
How can I thank Thee, O most loving God?
What can I do?

Swift as a driven light
Through clouds that kindle and burn
The sudden gift is made.
How I had labored for this very thing!
How I had prayed!

—MARCELETTE WILKINSON, in "Circles"

Satisfaction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL down the ages mankind has desired satisfaction, and this desire has expressed itself in the wish for the possession of some good which it did not have, and believed it could not obtain. The wish may have been for greater wealth, a different environment, a more exalted position, a change or alteration of the circumstances operating in the experience of the individual. History is one long record of the endeavors of the human race to obtain this goal. Differing forms of government and administration have been instituted, only to be discarded when their seemingly fair promise failed of consummation. Laws have been made with this same purpose in view, and men have traveled the world over seeking everywhere for what they seemed unable to acquire. One desire satisfied only led to another pinnacle; and so complete happiness seemed always to elude. Since this has been the experience in a greater or lesser degree of most individuals, it would be well if the weary wanderer would turn to those promises of spiritual happiness with which in childhood and early youth he may have been familiar.

In the account of David, the shepherd king, replete with striking lessons, we learn of one who had surely plumbed the height and depth of human desire, only to realize that his satisfaction could be found with God alone. In his prayer, chronicled in the seventeenth psalm, he clearly realizes that only a God-governed consciousness can claim participation in goodness. It is interesting to note that he begins with the petition "that God shall give ear to his prayer," "that goeth not out of feigned lips,"—"lips that lie,"—and concludes with the wondrous statement, "As for me . . . I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." Here, indeed, is the secret of the attainment of true satisfaction: first the awakening, the rousing out of the mesmerism of material lethargy; then the understanding of what constitutes the meaning of nearness to God, of association, partnership, communion, friendship with Him,—in other words, the being conscious that as the reflection of God, all that constitutes happiness, wholeness, satisfaction, is man's inheritance. Real satisfaction means at-one-ment with good. Therefore men can never experience complete satisfaction until they recognize their at-one-ment with God, the source of all good.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 18) we find these words: "At-one-ment is the exemplification of man's unity with God;" and further (p. 19), "It

was therefore Christ's purpose to reconcile man to God, not God to man." Such a statement may startle the reader who has considered hitherto that the essential point was that God should be reconciled to him. A little thought, however, will soon dissipate this false reasoning; for in the first chapter of Genesis we read, "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness." The creator does not need to be reconciled to His creation, but mankind has so long accepted a counterfeit material sense of creation that to accept the truth about the real man needs much self-discipline, including the overcoming of self-will and self-love,—in short, of everything which claims existence apart from God. Some pertinent questions may help to elucidate the situation. Do we believe that material, temporary pleasures can satisfy? No! And why? Because such pleasures, being temporal, even from the standpoint of the one who craves them, come to an end, and that which has an ending can never wholly satisfy. God, infinite good, is without beginning or ending; therefore only that can satisfy which fulfills every demand made upon it. That which can be designated good must of necessity be continuous in its expression and activity. Presumably, we all are familiar with the statement that evil is the absence of good. This being so, can we, if we continue to believe in evil, which Christian Science declares to be nothing, give it power to become constructively active? The blind,—those lacking spiritual perception,—who believe in such a condition of affairs, need to receive their sight in order that they may discern the impossibility of such a claim.

The description of evil as not of God, good, if considered carefully and accepted as the truth, will bring a wonderful sense of freedom to those who hitherto have been burdened with a sense of evil's reality. It will heal fear, anxiety, and forebodings as dark as they are causeless. With gratitude we thus learn the meaning of the words contained in Mrs. Eddy's poem "Satisfied" (Poems, p. 79):

"The centuries break, the earth-bound wake,
God's glorified!
Who doth His will—His likeness still—
Is satisfied."

The centuries pass into oblivion. Men awakening from the dream of discord will discern evil, and, learning to do God's good will, will be eternally blessed—satisfied.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

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| | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| PROFITS | 200 Int M Mar .. | 7 1/4 | 63 1/4 |
| Rating profit of | 12900 Int MMM pf .. | 40 1/2 | 38 1/2 |
| cks ended Nov. | 2700 Int Nickel .. | 42 | 38 1/2 |
| deducted \$879. | 100 Int Nickel pf | 16 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| taxes, leaving | 300 Int Paper .. | 57 | 56 1/2 |
| | 300 Int Rubber .. | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| | 120 Int Tst .. | 125 | 124 1/2 |
| | 20 Island Crk .. | 220 | 220 |

| Sales | High | Low | Last |
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One of the outstanding features of the Associated Southern Properties is that its properties serve a wide variety of communities and purposes. This diversity adds materially to the strength of its earnings.

The Associated properties are located in 14 states. They serve 420,000 customers in 1,000 old and well established communities with 2,300,000 population.

Wide Diversity of Earnings

The communities served include agricultural, manufacturing and residential areas, which means wide diversification of earnings. The oil and gas industry or business predominates. Prosperous communities in one area offset less favorable conditions elsewhere.

over 37,000 persons, of whom a majority are customers
invested in the securities of the Associated System.

Associated Gas and Electric Company
Incorporated in 1906

Write for our Illustrated Year Book

Associated Gas and Electric Securities Company
61 Broadway New York

ALEXANDER FUND

(Registered, Pennsylvania State Banking Department)

The Fund enters upon its twenty-first year with 6 participants and \$1,940,000 of assets. During the past 20 years the net earnings, taking one unit in each share, have averaged 13 9/10% per annum.

An increase in the February 1st distribution brings total dividends up to

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 15% for 1 series | 10% for 3 series |
| 14% for 2 series | 9% for 12 series |
| 13% for 1 series | 8% for 4 series |
| 12% for 3 series | 7% for 4 series |
| 11% for 5 series | 6% for 3 series |

F. C. Fales & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members Boston Stock Exchange
60 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON
Specialists in

**S FOSTERS
INDUSTRY**

in Our Certificates
We Have Always Paid
8%

and resuscitated is told on in the Bulletin of the Institute. Ten years ago cocoons were produced entirely by the peasants, and exported to merchants, and exported to Italy. Cocoons from the Cyprus Department for sericulture which were in France. The result is satisfactory that it becomes known that Cyprus silk was reeled into a first-class. These experiments lasted some four years. It showed a handsome profit. It was by the chairman of the committee was exhibited at the World's Fair. It happened to Queen Mary on one of her visits.

he ordered a quantity of one of the Buckingham Palace. The firm then became involved in negotiations with a woman who had been sent into the island, possibly. It was then that an up-to-date silk and fur cocoons on the island opened in March. The firm was at the top of the (Holy Garden) the southwest corner of the village is in the distance which produces

sons of Cyprus and the supply of water being.

It can be regarded as an industry, the latter a small quantity after in one or two for the silk works for the period. As about engaged in providing for an average amount of such a thoroughly imagined.

yet to be accomplished from the fact

for two security salesmen with previous experience and an established clientele to distribute high grade bonds and stocks.

Only men of the highest type will be considered.

raised from one
to only 60 pounds
ends in Italy. The
better the cocoons,
Education in the
writer says, will
to give satisfactory references.

Terms: Drawing account against
liberal commission. A real future
for the men who can qualify.

Price & Commission

er eggs must be
nature must also
pruning the mul-
yield the maxi-
which the silkworm
is also anxious to

Joseph A. Kline
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law
262 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Telephone Hubbard 2334
GENERAL MANAGER

GENERAL PRACTICE
Commercial Law and Collections
Depositions

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CHAMPION TO RESUME PLAY

World's Professional Three-Cushion Billiard Tournament in Third Round

WORLD'S PROFESSIONAL THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

| Player | W | L | Sts. | Prize |
|-----------------|---|---|------|---------|
| A. J. Thurnblad | 2 | 0 | 2 | \$1,000 |
| A. J. Thurnblad | 1 | 0 | 1 | \$500 |
| A. J. Thurnblad | 1 | 0 | 1 | \$500 |
| A. J. Thurnblad | 1 | 0 | 1 | \$500 |
| A. J. Thurnblad | 1 | 0 | 1 | \$500 |
| A. J. Thurnblad | 1 | 0 | 1 | \$500 |
| A. J. Thurnblad | 1 | 0 | 1 | \$500 |
| A. J. Thurnblad | 1 | 0 | 1 | \$500 |
| A. J. Thurnblad | 1 | 0 | 1 | \$500 |
| A. J. Thurnblad | 1 | 0 | 1 | \$500 |

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Play entered the third round in the world's championship professional three-cushion billiard tournament at the Regatta Club here today. Otto Reiser of Philadelphia, the title-defender, was given a rest yesterday, facing Raymond Copeland of Havana, in what promises to be a feature match, though the Cuban lost for the second time yesterday, 50 to 49 in 75 innings when he encountered A. J. Thurnblad of Chicago.

Ill. furnished the first big surprise of the meet when he defeated G. L. Copeland of Detroit, 50 to 48 in 62 innings. Lookabaugh starts the play this afternoon against Leonard Kenney of Chicago. Kenney, who leads the title race in the interstate league, lost his second game last night in a struggle, 50 to 37 in 60 frames, with A. K. Hall of Chicago. The latter today faces Copeland.

A. H. Kleckhoffer of Chicago, former champion, who took a rest yesterday, faces C. A. McCorr of Cleveland today. McCorr lost the speediest battle of yesterday's series, 50 to 48 in 52 innings, when T. S. Denton of Kansas City, former champion, hit a fast stride for several innings.

When Lookabaugh went to the table against Copeland, few expected him to win but it soon became apparent that he had a majority of the gallery with him. The fans applauded every shot he made. Lookabaugh's execution was flawless, he made everything he expected to, and it was evident that the support of the crowd put him in right to upset the Detroit. Every miss he made left Copeland in a hole. The latter found that his mechanical system did not work as usual, and he complained of the balls being heavy. Lookabaugh shot consistently all the way through, built up a big lead and worked through the last few innings with a steady hand. The score by innings:

W. C. Hagen Looks for Change in Golf Ruling

By the Associated Press

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 2.

WALTER C. HAGEN, United States professional golf champion, yesterday predicted a change in the rule of the United States Golf Association which penalizes an out-of-bounds shot two strokes. One stroke is enough, Hagen believes.

"What is the sense in charging two strokes for a well-hit ball, for example, which falls within bounds but takes a bad hop and lands alongside the course?" he said. "If the player had missed the ball altogether he would be penalized only one stroke."

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Calgary Better Hold on the Lead

Defeats Regina, While Saskatoon Overwhelms Moose Jaw in Prairie Hockey League

PRAIRIE HOCKEY LEAGUE

| Team | W | L | T | Goals | Points |
|-----------|----|---|---|-------|--------|
| Calgary | 10 | 2 | 0 | 45 | 20 |
| Regina | 8 | 4 | 0 | 35 | 16 |
| Saskatoon | 7 | 5 | 0 | 30 | 14 |
| Moose Jaw | 5 | 7 | 0 | 25 | 10 |

CALGARY, Alta., Feb. 2 (Special).—Systematic team play as opposed to individual rushes gave Calgary a 6-to-1 victory over Regina here last night. Sparrrow, veteran Calgary center, scored two goals, while the other end of the rink, Samuel Timmerman, scored four goals, and the Calgary center figured in each one. At the other end of the rink, Samuel Timmerman, scored four goals, and the Calgary center figured in each one.

Regina, which scored two in each of the three periods. The territory play was nearly even, but the Regina defense collapsed before the league leaders. Calgary scored two in each of the three periods. The territory play was nearly even, but the Regina defense collapsed before the league leaders.

MOOSE JAW, Sask., Feb. 2 (Special).—Twelve hundred home fans saw Moose Jaw treated to the most one-sided defeat of the season when Saskatoon defeated them 10 to 1. It was a weak exhibition for the visitors were at their best and the Maroons were in every department.

One more goal was added in the second and the four in the closing period. Connors was the star of the evening. He scored five goals for Saskatoon and played a splendid game.

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TORONTO'S TOR PROVES SUCCESS

Basketball Team Makes a Good Showing Against U. S. College Fives

TORONTO, Can., Feb. 2 (Special).—The University of Toronto's varsity basketball team returned recently from a victorious tour of several United States colleges and universities. One victory, three draws, and four losses by a very close margin, is not bad record when the team is remembered that basketball is one of the most popular American winter games, corresponding to the place held by hockey in Canada.

The first game was played at Canisius College, Buffalo, the final score favoring the home team. At Fordham the Toronto team faced a most unusual situation as 15 players of almost equal ability from the Fordham team, as soon as one lot became tired, they were replaced by another lot, with no apparent difference in the team play.

George O. Hutchinson '27, center, played consistently well, and handled the floor-play to perfection. Wilfrid A. Potter '27 and Harry A. Snelman '28 formed a smooth-working front line. Roy L. Vane '27 and John R. McGillicray '29, played a good defensive game, and helped the forwards with an occasional basket.

The college season in Canadian basketball was a fairly close one for year and Toronto is out to duplicate the performance of its football squad in the coming season. The college football title, after a thrilling contest last fall.

The first game at Queen's was any body's game from start to finish, a basket game. Queen's just as the first whistle blew allowing a scanty margin of three points, 25 to 19. At the University of New Mexico, the Philadelphia star and former captain of the University of New Mexico, the Philadelphia star and former captain of the University of New Mexico, the Philadelphia star and former captain of the University of New Mexico.

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Boston Defeats St. Patricks 1-0

Canadiens Beat Rangers—Americans and Detroit Also Win

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

| Team | W | L | T | Goals | Points |
|--------------|----|---|---|-------|--------|
| Boston | 10 | 2 | 0 | 45 | 20 |
| St. Patricks | 8 | 4 | 0 | 35 | 16 |
| Canadiens | 7 | 5 | 0 | 30 | 14 |
| Rangers | 5 | 7 | 0 | 25 | 10 |

After losing two games to the Toronto St. Patricks, the Boston Bruins gained the upper hand at the New York rink last night and defeated the visitors in their third National Hockey League encounter by a score of 1 to 0. Fredrickson scored the only goal of the game, and his play was a real high-class goal.

Right foot start it was obvious that a hard-checking game was to be had and before many minutes had passed the visitors were worn from the heavy-checking. The Bruins were forced to adopt strict defensive measures at times, they valiantly held off the speedy Toronto attacks.

Fredrickson, Galbraith, Boucher and the Boston defense played finely. The game was a close one, with the Bruins leading 1 to 0 at the end of the first period, but Chicago tied it up in the second period.

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GEORGIA TECH MAKES BEST SHOWING IN CONFERENCE

Has Record of Seven Victories in Seven Starts—Three Other Teams Remain Undefeated, but None Has Played More Than Three Games

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

| Team | W | L | T | Goals | Points |
|----------------|---|---|---|-------|--------|
| Georgia Tech | 7 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 14 |
| North Carolina | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Alabama | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| South Carolina | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 6 |

championship team North Carolina has two regulars in the lineup, Captain Hackney at guard and V. A. Vanosty '27 at forward. The three other positions have been well filled with reserve men from the previous season, and this team can be counted upon to make a strong bid for repeating its victory of last year.

At the start of the season, the Georgia Tech team was picked as the strongest team in the northern half of the Conference territory, but its severe upset at the hands of the champions is hardly consistent with early season predictions.

W. W. Hearn '28, center, continues to be the leading scorer of the Conference, making 19, 16 and 15 points respectively in his team's three victories. The continued improvement of the Georgia Tech team gives indication of its carrying off high honors in the championship tournament after the close of the season.

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ISELIN'S ACE WINS THE BACARDI CUP

Wins Duel With Sparkler in the Gulf of Mexico

WINS DUEL WITH SPARKLER IN THE GULF OF MEXICO

| Yacht | W | L | T | Goals | Points |
|----------|---|---|---|-------|--------|
| Iselein | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Sparkler | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

HAVANA, Feb. 2.—By winning yesterday's race Ace, owned by Adin Iselein of the Port Washington Yacht Club, captured the Bacardi Cup in the International Star class races in the Gulf of Mexico. The winning yacht, with a point total of 44, was five better than the Cuban boat Delphin, which finished second. Prior to yesterday's event Delphin of the Havana Y. C. was trailing by two points, but was unable to finish better than fourth yesterday.

The third place went to Irex IV, the entry of E. A. Hately of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, Gavilan, owned by J. E. Gorrin of the Havana Yacht Club, was fourth. Irex IV scored 37 points and Gavilan 31. Two American boats, Little Bear and Sparkler, were fifth and sixth, respectively. Little Bear is the property of John J. Robinson of the Bayshore Yacht Club, while Sparkler is owned by J. E. Gorrin of the Havana Yacht Club.

Yesterday's race was a duel between Ace and Sparkler, which was the first round of the season. The two boats were separated by a few feet, but Ace finished with a lead, with Ace and Sparkler alternating for second place.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania
WILKINSBURG
(continued)
CALDWELL & GRAHAM
Department Stores
Penn Avenue and Wood Street
Franklin 0142
PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERN
THE
FIRST
NATIONAL

BANK
Penn Avenue and Wood Street
"The Outstanding Bank in Wilkes-Barre"
New *STORE LOCATION STOCK*
Men's Wear
HECK BROS.
WOOD AND SOUTH
Pittsburgh Proof Products
WALMER
GOLF SHOES

Chas. W. Walmer Hardware

FALLER'S
BETTER FURNITURE

FRANKLIN 0118 707-709 PENN A

G. C. KESLAR
High Grade Fresh and Smoked Meats

POULTRY GROCEIRIES
Franklin 5174-R 808 Wood Street

THE VERY BEST
Ingredients Go Into Our Baking
Wholesomely Prepared Salads, etc.

ROTTING BAKED STEAKS

ROTH'S BAKE SHOP
304 Wood Street

Ser-Vus Company, Inc.
CLEANSERS and DYERS
Three Stores for Your Convenience
825 Penn Avenue Franklin
911 Homewood Avenue Franklin
611 Hay Street Franklin

Ladies' Dresses, Undergarments and Hosiery

THE CHARME SHOPPE
Franklin at Wood Franklin 947

The Christian Science Monitor
IN FOR SALE IN
NEW JERSEY
Ashbury Park—Harry Good, 717 Cook
Ave.
Atlantic City—John A. Majane, 85
Atlantic Ave.
Atlantic City—St. Charles Hotel

[illegible][illegible]

Rutherford-Siegel & Alderman, 64 Park Ave.
South Orange—Union News, D. L. & W. R. E.
Union Hill—West Orange News, D. L. & W. R. E.
Summit—Union News Co., D. L. & W. R. E.
Station: Wolf & Sauer, Springfield Ave.
Union Hill—Frank Berk, Hackensack Pl.
Westfield News Stand, C. R. E. of N. J.
Station.
Westfield—Westwood Stationery Store, 1
Westwood Ave.

PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny—H. M. Snyder, 1545 Hamilton
Allegheny—James W. Smith, 1545 Hamilton
Kidder's News Stand, 808 Federal St.
Bethlehem—Bethlehem Hotel, 100
Bethlehem—C. B. & O. S. B.
East Pittsburgh—Union News, Penn. R.
Ria
Rich Hill's News Stand, 10 West Beaver
Rt. 1, Lawrence Hotel News Stand, West
Rt. 1, Lawrence Hotel News Stand, West
Franklin's The Franklin News Co., 1212
erty Street.
Hotel—Harry E. Ko-honour's News
Stand, Fourth and Market Sts.
Johnstown—Johnstown News Co.; Cap
Hotel
Lancaster—Heans Book Store, No. Queen
Lancaster—Heans Book Store, No. Queen

[illegible]

Sharon—United Stores, 156 East State St.
Woodbury—F. E. Street Hotel.
Upper Merion—Union News Stand, P. E.
Station, 69th St.
Warren—H. M. Holman News Co.
Washington—George Washington Hotel Ne
Walden—J. W. Walker News Stand, 61
Main Street.
Wilkes-Barre—Samuel Liebman Stand, P
lie Square, corner of West Main St.
Wilkesburg—Union News Stand, N. R. Dep
York—Baylor's News Stand, Schmidt Bo
York—Union News Stand, 19 North George
Penn News Stand; Floyd J. Knoch, 30 No
George St.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1927.

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The termination of the period during which the Interallied Commission has had authority over German armaments, and the substitution for it of a commission of the League of Nations, mark another step toward the re-establishment of Germany as one of the equal and co-ordinate powers of Europe. Locarno came first, then came the admission of Germany to the League, and now the substitution of a tribunal in which Germany has a voice, as the body intrusted with supervision of her military procedures, for one made up exclusively of her former enemies.

The important thing at this moment is not whether Germany has fully and cheerfully complied with the provisions for disarmament imposed upon her by the Versailles Treaty. It is altogether probable that she has not. For that matter neither have the other parties to the Versailles Treaty gone very far toward acceptance of the provision for "the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations."

There are rumors, possibly well founded, of the existence of technically drilled bodies of men in Germany operating under the name and style of municipal police. There are reports of the manufacture in part of arms and munitions in Germany which are sent to Russia for completion, thereby evading the spirit, while observing the letter, of the disarmament clause.

Unhappily, however, in the present state of national consciousness, suspicions of this sort attach to nations which perhaps have far less reason for resisting disarmament than has Germany. The extreme militarists of every land are ever eager, alert, and zealous. If they can avoid any provision for the reduction or limitation of armaments they do it, whether they are Teutons or Anglo-Saxons.

At the present moment the matter of primary importance is not the measure of acceptance by all classes of Germans of the limitations placed upon the Nation's armament, but rather the fact that to advance international harmony and to aid Germany in regaining her position in the world of commerce, industry, and finance, both the Allies and the Germans have made concessions in order that the comparatively impartial commission of the League may be substituted for a commission in which France was the dominant factor. We believe that today will for this reason be a landmark in the progress of Europe toward more complete rehabilitation.

With Germany, indeed, that progress has been steady and far-reaching. Economically the country has recovered in a way which, had it been foreseen four years ago, when the mark was at its worst, would have been looked upon as nothing short of miraculous. But so far as any miracle entered into it, it has been the miracle of a restored human sympathy among those nations which a scant decade ago were plunged in a savage war. If Americans contemplating the European situation from the safe distance of 3000 miles think that this progress has been slow, or that the passions and the antagonisms of war have long endured, let them look back upon the history of their own country and ask themselves how long it was after 1865 before the bitterness in the North and the resentment in the South had given place to an earnest and successful endeavor for the restoration of brotherhood among American people.

While it is still too early to forecast with any degree of accuracy the outcome of the present controversy between claimants of oil land properties in Mexico held under unconfirmed concessions and the Mexican Government, there are indications that no wholesale confiscation of such properties will be attempted. Accepting the wording of the law under which it has been proposed that the policy would be enforced, it would seem that the groundwork for such action has been carefully provided.

It has been insisted and declared, however, all along that it is not the desire or intention of the Calles Government to apply those provisions indiscriminately. Despite repeated and insistent demands that a pledge be given that no general confiscation would be attempted, President Calles and his advisers have refused, quite courteously it is said, to so bind themselves. Long ago it was urged by them that American citizens who were alarmed lest they should be dealt with unjustly should await the action to be taken in some concrete case. The decision rendered therein, it was suggested, would indicate the Government's purpose in that and similar cases and establish a precedent from which an appeal might be taken, or upon which future international relations might be based.

No well-informed American, we believe, has insisted that all those who claim the right to hold oil-producing properties in Mexico have established title or ownership that would be recognized by the laws of countries other than Mexico. It is a notorious fact that attempts have been made to despoil the public domain of Mexico in much the manner that mineral lands in the United States have been monopolized. Surely the right of the Government there should not be questioned when it attempts to put an end to such plundering.

Recent Mexico City advices are to the effect that the District Court at Villa Chautemec, in the State of Vera Cruz, has granted a "definite amparo" to the Transcontinental Oil Company, thus permanently enjoining the operation of the new Mexican petroleum law as far as that company is concerned until the Supreme Court renders a final decision on the constitutionality of that law. It is explained that the decision handed down was based upon the contention that the suspension of the law will benefit the laboring classes in Mexico and otherwise promote the general welfare in no small degree.

As to the nature of the final decision there can, of course, be only conjecture. But it is con-

ceivable that by finally declaring the law which it has been claimed would operate to confiscate valid rights regularly granted unconstitutional, a way will be found to lessen, and perhaps finally to remove the friction which has been created. The important fact should be kept in mind that it has been insisted all along that it is not the desire or the intention of the Mexican Government to confiscate property legally held by aliens of any nationality.

Several more or less powerful influences have combined to render uncertain the possibility of the enactment at the present session of Congress of the pending Swing-Johnson bill providing for the development of the vast government power and irrigation project at Boulder, on the Colorado River. Denunciation of the compact entered into among the several states constituting the drainage area which forms the river and the states through which the river runs, by some of the contracting parties, has made somewhat more difficult the problem of adjusting differences regarding benefits than was the case when Arizona, of all the states affected, was the only dissenter. But these new difficulties probably will not stand long in the way. It is a foregone conclusion, in the opinion of western senators and representatives, that the benefits which will be derived from the project are so apparent that public sentiment is gradually solidifying behind the plan.

Newspaper offices throughout the country have been flooded, metaphorically, in recent weeks, with carefully prepared literature distributed by corporate interests which see, evidently, a prospect of more thorough federal control and regulation of the Boulder Dam project than has heretofore been attempted in fixing the rates and determining the basic values of similar utilities elsewhere. The comprehensive dual feature of the Colorado River improvement plan contemplates the utilization of a valuable natural resource for public and semi-public uses. There is to be monopolized and either publicly or privately controlled, as in hundreds of similar cases where less extensive resources are concerned, properties in which the people of the entire nation are possessed of an undivided inalienable interest. But this particular project is of such magnitude, and involves the rights and privileges of so many people, that there has been no thought of granting to a private corporation, no matter what the influences behind it, absolute control over it.

The interesting fact is made to appear, however, that in the distribution of the hydroelectric power which will be one of the products of the plant which it is proposed to establish, leases may be made to private concerns now or later to be organized to carry on the sale to industries and individuals. No doubt it is realized that when the time comes for state and interstate commissions to fix the rates to be charged by these distributors the basis upon which they are determined will be arrived at after a thorough survey of all surrounding and contributing conditions. Quite properly, it would seem, these commissions should take into account the fact that in the production of hydroelectric power the property of the people is being used, and that the creation of a natural monopoly does not give, by right, the privilege of penalizing the public for its use.

Public interest has been aroused in this phase of the matter by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in what is known as the Indianapolis Water Power case. In that decision there was emphasized, perhaps more clearly than heretofore, the tendency of all courts to permit reasonable promotion profits, reproduction costs, going values, and other elements, to be reckoned into what becomes, for rate-making purposes, legitimate investment costs. It will be a wise precaution that precludes, in the completed Boulder Dam project, the possibility of passing on to the public, if it should be decided to grant long leases on the property, this questionable burden. In that case, as in countless others where a natural right has been monopolized, the inalienable sovereignty of the people should definitely be protected and safeguarded.

While fresh political history is being made daily on China's east coast, where the anti-foreign feeling flames high, quiet preparations are under way at Peking for a prehistoric research expedition into the regions west of China in which native scholars will take part with Americans and Europeans. The leader of this new expedition into the little known regions of central Asia will be Dr. Sven Hedin, who thirty years ago was the first explorer to plunge into the heart of Tibet, but he will be assisted by Chinese and American, as well as other Swedish explorers. Regardless of the disturbances elsewhere in China, these men now intend to start from Paotai, the western terminal of the West Chinese Railway, by the end of April.

In the preparation of the tour, the fullest aid possible is being given to these foreigners by the Chinese authorities and expert bodies, notably the Chinese Geological Survey, which early in the World War invited Prof. J. Gunnar Anderson of the University of Stockholm to become its adviser. At that time the Chinese wanted to find out what mineral resources their country contained, and now they are eager to learn more of the regions to the west. On the staff of Dr. Hedin will be two young Chinese geologists, Wang and Chao, representing the survey, as well as Chinese archaeological collectors who accompanied Professor Anderson on his trip through the western Chinese province, Kansu, in 1923-1924.

The region which Dr. Hedin now intends to explore from an archaeological as well as geological and meteorological standpoint, includes not only Kansu but western Mongolia, and above all Chinese Turkestan. In this area, he intends to establish five stations which for at least a year and a half will make systematic weather observations so that the climate of the great

central Asiatic desert will become better known, and he hopes that the Chinese Government will decide to make these permanent.

Personally, he will devote himself to making maps of the complicated road system, and while the Chinese geologists, assisted by E. Norin, the Swede who has already made investigations in China and Kashmir, will explore the region from their own particular point of view, American and English anthropologists of the Union Medical College of Peking, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, will devote themselves to the problem of the racial origins of the inhabitants. The specimens collected will be divided between the Chinese Geological Survey and the museums in Sweden, while the reports will be published in the Chinese series, "Paleontologica Sinica."

This co-operation by the Chinese with the work of western investigators is but typical of similar relations with other European and American explorers, such as the French Jesuit priests, Teilhard de Chardin and Licent, who in 1923 found traces of the Stone Age in the Ordos Desert, Roy Chapman Andrews, and others. Pater de Chardin is now professor of archaeology at the University of Peking. Consequently, it may be inferred that while the Chinese resent interference with their political rights of self-determination, they are not averse to co-operating with foreigners in the realms of expert knowledge and investigation, just as Russian scholars have never ceased to show courtesies to their western colleagues, no matter what the state of political relationship may have been.

That several newspapers in the United States have reached the decision to stop printing the details of a sensational separation trial now in process represents one of the most encouraging indications of a tendency toward a cleaner journalism that has come to light for some time. The Boston Traveler, the Washington Evening Star, the St. Petersburg Times and the Lynn Item are among the publications that have taken this stand, and without doubt this fact will encourage others in a similar action.

In connection with the announcement that it has reached this decision, the Traveler comments that all limits of decency have been passed, and states that it feels that a further publication of the details referred to is a menace to the morals of the community. Moreover, it adds in an editorial prominently printed on its front page:

The Traveler wishes to apologize to its readers for having embarked on a course that led to depths beyond the wildest stretch of the imagination. The editors feel that no self-respecting newspaper can continue to publish such details, and further record of the marital difficulties and perversions of the — will not appear in the columns of this newspaper.

The Washington Evening Star, which is published by Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press, announced recently that it would print only such facts in the case in question "as may contain genuine news value," stating further that it was "acting on its conviction" that full details were not proper material to appear in its columns. That this policy met with the approval of the Star's subscribers is evidenced by the fact that it was able to publish a day or so after announcing its policy a column or more of excerpts from letters commending its action.

The St. Petersburg Times, in making its announcement, said that its editors felt that the issue involved was not so much a moral question as it was a "sanitary measure." And the Lynn Item stated in an editor's note run at the foot of a reproduction of the Traveler's editorial that it has always been the policy of the Item to omit indecent matter and that the same policy is being followed in this instance. That there are newspapers willing to take such a stand is a healthy sign of the times.

Random Ramblings

The sponsor of the "Hole-in-One Club" used to give a dozen golf balls to every golfer who earned his membership. As numbers increased, the award was changed to a ribbon. Now with the membership approaching 10,000 golfers the club has been suspended. A case of being overwhelmed by success.

American airmen recently paid a flying visit, in more senses than one, to Canada's capital. The fine impression made by their few hours' stay in Ottawa, however, will not be fleeting.

There is a striking similarity between things domestic and international. For instance, the statesman and the housewife will no doubt agree that China is a delicate thing to handle.

Snow in the streets of Salt Lake City, Utah, is easily and quickly removed by water from boiling springs. Some other cities try hot air, but usually without the desired results.

South Dakota wants the summer White House in the Black Hills. Blue Ridge of Virginia, Green Mountains of Vermont, White Mountains of New Hampshire please take note.

If, as geologists believe, Niagara Falls will be dry by 5100, the people of those days will have some wonderful gorges and cliffs to point out to the tourist.

Presumably the Germans think that they could have no better man to watch over their finances than Dr. Marx!

Installation payments never bought a more satisfactory article than a savings account.

There has been plenty of parking space on the park benches for several months past.

It sometimes requires more good judgment to change an opinion than to form one.

Many of us are content to get another year out of our street-car model.

How is it that poets expect to be paid for "free verse"?

The China egg seems at last to have hatched a lusty chick.

It's a great mistake to try to explain one.

The Passing of the Evening Lamp

IT WAS a picture framed in a medallion at the head of an old copy of the Youth's Companion. In cozy ones of purpose a circle of young faces were grouped about a sweet-faced matronly looking woman, their eyes intent upon something which she was reading. Upon closer examination it was discovered to be the latest copy of the Youth's Companion; and each member of that family group was eager to hear how the serial story was coming out.

Joyous anticipation was pictured in every face. How a picture such as this—stumbled upon in a search for something entirely different—will start the wheels of memory turning backward to find just such another group around the evening lamp. Sometimes each will be individually occupied with his books or papers; sometimes again it is Dad who is reading while the rest of the family, in comfortable poses, some embroidering, some sewing on little garments, or busy at the ever-accumulating pile of family mending, listen enthralled.

It matters not which may be the order of the evening—when the short day was over, rare was that evening lamp that did not shed its soft light upon some circle of this kind.

Fortunate indeed is that man or woman who can look back to such a spotlight in his impressionable years. Such an introduction to the inexhaustible treasures of good literature sheds a discriminating light upon all the rest of his literary experience. How surely and tactfully such a father or mother can lead the young thought, eager for excitement and adventure and the thrills of a world they have not yet experienced, into those safe, wise channels from which they can see the experiences of human nature unfolded in their right proportion and get a true perspective of the working out of human qualities, the lights and shadows of human experience in right proportion to their causes.

Unconsciously they learn to evaluate, to be tolerant, just, and compassionate. Through such masterpieces they learn to admire the great qualities of courage, patience, tenderness, and to see in their certain results the deplorable effects of their opposites.

They are broadening their contacts through this vicarious experience, traveling with seven-league boots back over the history of the world, gaining a community of human interests with peoples of all ages—with the possibilities of this training constantly being enlarged by the patient explanations to eager questions. How wonderful, how unforgettable, are those lessons learned about the evening lamp!

Then, as I sat musing upon that spotlight in my life, suddenly was borne in upon me a voice. It was reading aloud, yet somehow it was not mellowed by the warm radiation of that old kerosene lamp. It was professional; the intimacy was gone; there were no interrupting questions—in fact, there was no such thing as interrupting. It was unfolding, in well-modulated tones, the story of a recent best-seller.

I glanced through the doorway and caught the soft glow of an electric bulb shimmering through pleats of silk. It was a loudspeaker. You listened or not, as you chose; wandered in and out, and occupied yourself as fancy led. At first regret filled my thought. How much they are missing—a personal contact, an individual opinion. Then a brighter side showed itself.

The evening lamp was passed. Into that narrow home circle has come a variety and diversity of interests, and a multiplicity of attractions from without that would

make that old life impossible and inadequate today. It has passed through stage after stage of readjustment: the movies, the club, the social dance, the theater, the ever-restless family car, and now the radio. How changed in point of view, in breadth of experience, in kind and variety of information, is this evolved family circle.

There is still another side of the question that cheers and encourages. That ideal home group around the old evening lamp receiving its first taste of good literature was but one bright spot in a surrounding circle of darkness.

For no matter how ideal that group was, in comparison with the homes that had it not, they were few and far between; whereas today the disintegrating stimuli which seemed fraught with so much menace to the home have brought, to thousands more than ever was dreamed of in those earlier days, opportunities to catch glimpses into the great treasure-troves of literature through the cinema and the drama, and are now bringing it to those in the home circle through the radio. "The old order changeth giving place to new."

I would not gaze backward along that white path of light radiating from that long-ago evening lamp either pessimistically or regretfully. All the real good that that light radiated has come down to us. Changing conditions have demanded more adequate methods. As the parlor with its whatnot and stiff horsehair furniture has given place to the living room and the library, or even to the six-foot shelf in a small hall bedroom, so that family circle has inevitably changed to meet the influx of knowledge coming, as it does today, through channels absolutely unreamed of by those youngsters who gathered about the evening lamp.

We would not go back if we could; we would have an open thought, keenly appreciative of all that is good in the masterpiece of modern life, being willing to suspend judgment of that which is wholly new. With our taste for literature formed upon the solid canons of the classics, yet progressive enough to broaden those standards to include the best of present-day literature, we can enjoy and help to elevate and steady public opinion.

Nor can one afford to stand still in the midst of these tremendous changes in a vein of self-righteous complacency that our approach to literature was the only right one. For while we must admit that the maturity of the present generation is not an unmixed good, yet they have far more light upon their pathway today than had those in that far-off circle.

With their broader contacts and their increased means of information there has come an independence and freedom unknown even a generation ago. To those who have not had the privilege of a college education there are opportunities for being introduced to good literature greater than those offered twenty years ago in the colleges themselves.

And although these classics have been modernized and modified to meet the requirements of stage and screen, they still retain a subtle something of their old value, and these productions often lead to the reading of the original works.

And so as I glance once more, fondly, perhaps, but not regretfully, at the picture before me, I feel—as I move about in a scene so utterly unlike that of the past, so colorful, so picturesque, and so absorbingly interesting—that the same wisdom which tactfully informed and guided those smaller, simpler circles is still at work, sifting, eliminating, uplifting and guiding the young folk of today whose background and channels of approach to literature and to human life are so complex and varied. E. H. H.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

ROME

ALL school children of Milan between the ages of eleven and fifteen have been asked by their teachers to state what career or profession they would like to take up if they were allowed complete freedom in their choice. Nearly 6000 children belonging to twenty-four different elementary schools sent in their votes, and the result of this inquiry shows that the only profession spurned by Italian children is journalism, for not one of them expressed the desire to become a journalist. The largest number of boys, about 18 per cent of the total, voted in favor of becoming mechanics. Typography seems to be a favorite occupation, since it came second in the list, 8 per cent of the boys having expressed their wish to enter this line of work. The professions of law and engineering came next with 6 per cent in their voting, while painting and sculpture obtained only a few votes.

The most favored occupation among girls is, according to this vote, dressmaking, and more than 38 per cent voted in its favor. Clerks and milliners come next, while musical composition attracted nearly 5 per cent of the total number of votes.

Among the new taxes which form at present the topic of conversations among Italians there are two which have attracted special attention—the tax on bachelors and the tax on goats. There is, of course, no connection between the two, except that they have been introduced almost simultaneously, but the new levy of the Fascist Government—the tax on goats—has caused some surprise, for it appeared to many strange and useless. There are several people here who are taxed because they keep, say, a dog. Apart from the tax paid yearly on the renewal of the license, owners of dogs have to contribute certain sums to the state's coffers. Now comes the turn of the goats, but the justification for the new tax given by Professor Marsacchi, one of the leading Italian experts in agricultural matters, shows that the Government's decision is, in certain respects, a wise one.

The professor, indeed, maintains that goats are partly responsible for the gradual process of deforestation in the mountain regions of the south of Italy. While goats, he considers, may be very useful if kept in stables or carefully guarded, when let out to pasture they may cause a good deal of harm when they are allowed to run and browse at large without any control. In future, goats will not be allowed to pasture in certain places unless their owners have previously obtained a special license and paid a tax of ten lire per head. It is calculated that, after the Balkan states, Italy is the country in Europe which possesses the greatest number of goats—about eleven per square kilometer. There are in Italy twice as many goats as there are in Spain and four times more than in France. The tax will be levied on about 2,500,000 goats.

A meeting of the most important astronomers of Italy took place recently in Rome, in the lecture hall of the Accademia dei Lincei. The object of the meeting was to discuss several astronomical questions, and particularly Italy's eventual participation in the observations of the total eclipse of the sun of the coming June, which will be visible in Norway. Professor Bemporad presented a report on the research work done in the observatories of Naples and of Catania, in Sicily, in connection with the photography of the sky. Eighteen observatories, including the observatory of San Jose, in California, are participating in this most interesting test, and it is anticipated that the entire work will be terminated in 1931. The Italian astronomers further decided to intensify the Italian part in the international work concerning the movement of the terrestrial poles.

Strict orders have been given by Augusto Turati, the secretary-general of the Fascist Party, forbidding the ceremonies of laying first stones for public buildings or monuments. First stones, says Signor Turati in his message to the provincial Fascist leaders, recall too much the ceremonies of Demo-Liberal regimes that are past and

gone. Such ceremonies were carried out amidst the frozen indifference of those present and the skepticism of the people, and merely provided a tournament of vulgar advertisement, medal-giving and speeches. Almost always afterward the work was delayed, or abandoned, or forgotten. Now in the Fascist regime the order must be "completed facts." Italian Fascists, concludes Signor Turati, from today onward, will only celebrate the laying of the last stone.

A new school for young ladies has been opened in Rome, called the "Roman Club House." It is under the direction of Signora Ester Danesi Traversari, who holds a prominent place in the literary world of Italy. The Roman Club House will not be an ordinary school, but it will be a home for a selected number of girls who wish to continue their studies without losing the comforts enjoyed in their own homes. The curriculum includes a sound knowledge of the Italian language, literature, history, the arts and general knowledge. The establishment itself is in one of the most picturesque spots of the town, being within a few minutes' walk from Porta Pia and commanding a magnificent view of the Castelli Romani. The private park surrounding the villa is one of the few beautiful parks remaining in the city. Special arrangements have been made for attendance at classical concerts, theatrical performances and for visits to the artistic monuments of the capital. During the year tours will be made to the most important cities of Italy under the guidance of experts, who will furnish information, artistic and historical, about every place visited.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The "Green" Hills of Wyoming

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Your recent article on the Home Forum Page in the MONITOR entitled "The Brown Hills of Wyoming" moved me to wonder if the author had ever happened to be in Wyoming when the hills were green.

I am forced to admit that they are generally brown—or white, but there is a short space of time in the early spring of the year when they are the loveliest and most beautiful green one can imagine.

It seems that I shall never forget the thrill I would get as I watched from day to day and could almost see these hills turn green before my very eyes. There is no other sight that affects me in the same way and I wish that I had words to describe the beauty of it. Unfortunately, however, I am not gifted in this art.

The sheep are the first to discover the green grass, long before it is perceptible to the eye. They are no longer satisfied with the old dry tender grass after they have had the first taste of that tender morsel; so, in the language of the range, they start "running for green grass" and you may be sure that they lead their herders and dogs a merry chase.

There is always a thrill each year to see these ancient hills shed their old brown dress for their gay spring one, but properly to appreciate their freshness and splendor, one must have spent the several months previous when they had been white, alone with one other woman, trapped there by the snow, and with a large bunch of cattle to feed. At night the wind would drift the snow till all paths that were made the day before were obliterated and it was necessary to dig a way out of the house each morning through drifts away over one's head into the shed to get feed for the cattle.

Then, too, the ice must be broken each morning and the cattle driven to water and they must be kept on their feet at all costs.

Yes, it was a glorious experience—yet can you imagine what green hills would mean to one?—it was proof that spring was there. C. C. Chicago, Ill.